



# Georgia

## Crisis Flash Appeal

# REVISION

# 2008



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

### **SAMPLE OF ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS**

AARREC	CRS	Humedica	MEDAIR	TEARFUND
ACF	CWS	IA	MENTOR	TGH
ACTED	Danchurchaid	ILO	MERLIN	UMCOR
ADRA	DDG	IMC	NCA	UNAIDS
Africare	Diakonie Emergency Aid	INTERMON	NPA	UNDP
AMI-France	DRC	Internews	NRC	UNDSS
ARC	EM-DH	INTERSOS	OCHA	UNEP
ASB	FAO	IOM	OHCHR	UNESCO
ASI	FAR	IPHD	OXFAM	UNFPA
AVSI	FHI	IR	OXFAM UK	UN-HABITAT
CARE	Finnchurchaid	IRC	PA (formerly ITDG)	UNHCR
CARITAS	FSD	IRD	PACT	UNICEF
CEMIR INTERNATIONAL	GAA	IRIN	PAI	UNIFEM
CESVI	GOAL	IRW	Plan	UNJLC
CFA	GTZ	Islamic RW	PMU-I	UNMAS
CHF	GVC	JOIN	PU	UNOPS
CHF	Handicap International	JRS	RCO	UNRWA
CISV	HealthNet TPO	LWF	Samaritan's Purse	VIS
CMA	HELP	Malaria Consortium	SC	WFP
CONCERN	HelpAge International	Malteser	SECADEV	WHO
Concern Universal	HKI	Mercy Corps	Solidarités	World Concern
COOPI	Horn Relief	MDA	SUDO	World Relief
CORDAID	HT	MDM		WV
COSV				

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation in Georgia has changed since the first version of the Flash Appeal in August 2008, with a clearer picture of displacement from the conflict. Whilst some 68,000 of the estimated 127,499 persons displaced in Georgia from South Ossetia and Abkhazia by the conflict have now been able to return home, a significant proportion remains displaced. According to an inter-agency assessment to South Ossetia, most of those displaced to North Ossetia have now also returned. An estimated 10-15,000 remain displaced within South Ossetia.

Access to villages in the Russian-controlled areas adjacent to the administrative border with South Ossetia (henceforth: adjacent areas) is improving but still tenuous. Confirmed reports of instances of violence – intimidation, looting, and other threats to civilians – continue. Ongoing displacement from villages nearest the South Ossetian border, inside the zone controlled by Russian troops, has been reported. Much is expected of the EU observer mission, due to deploy on 1 October, in terms of fostering a secure environment conducive to return.

Based upon improved assessments and access, humanitarian organisations working in Georgia have revised the Flash Appeal which was launched on 18 August. Refinements to food security, health and nutrition, protection, and shelter activities in particular have been conducted, as well as the introduction of a range of early recovery initiatives. These refinements have paralleled and informed the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), which was conducted in early September at the behest of the Georgian Government by, amongst others, the UN system, the World Bank, and the European Commission.

In addition to infrastructural and macro-economic needs, the three-year JNA also identified social needs associated with conflict-affected people (including education and health, agriculture and livelihoods, shelter and protection). This revised Flash Appeal, in addition to being a planning, fundraising and advocacy document in its own right, is thus also a part of the JNA and corresponds to the first six months of the JNA's timeframe. For this reason, the revised Appeal has a planning and budgeting horizon of seven and a half months, instead of the usual six, to the end of March 2009.

Working in close collaboration with the Georgian Government, and following best practices in humanitarian coordination, the Humanitarian Country Team has prepared this revised Flash Appeal to cover the identified and estimated needs of a projected caseload of 127,499 displaced persons and returnees through March 2009. The Flash Appeal also includes assistance to communities who remained in conflict-affected areas, in order to promote immediate recovery, secure sustainable return and support the implementation of the three-year JNA. Projects are organised in eight clusters: Early Recovery; Food Security; Health; Logistics; Protection; Shelter and Non-Food Items; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; and Coordination and Support Services.

Humanitarian needs in South Ossetia, other than those ably responded to by EMERCOM, were assessed by a UN inter-agency mission in mid-September and found to be limited. Given the assessment results and the continuing difficulty in accessing South Ossetia from the south, the needs for that region are not covered by the plans in this revision. However, projects addressing the humanitarian needs in South Ossetia may be developed and published separately in the near future.

The most acute phase of the violence has passed, but without a political resolution the humanitarian situation retains elements of unpredictability. In close coordination with the Georgian Government, the UN system, participating non-governmental organisations and other partners, **this revised Flash Appeal seeks US\$<sup>1</sup>109,311,307**. Partners have indicated that **\$33,585,781** is already available for their proposed projects, leaving an outstanding requirement of **\$75,725,526**. The appeal includes 54 NGO projects, 42 UN projects, and nine projects of the International Organization for Migration.

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<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)), which will display its requirements and funding on the CAP 2008 page.

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

**Table I: Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal 2008**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Cluster  
as of 6 October 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Cluster	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
COORDINATION & SUPPORT SERVICES	1,047,891	1,032,534	657,270	64%	375,264	-
EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS	-	6,305,000	-	0%	6,305,000	-
FOOD SECURITY	15,812,714	35,492,756	8,715,942	25%	26,776,814	-
HEALTH	7,747,330	3,445,000	800,751	23%	2,644,249	-
LOGISTICS	3,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%	-	-
PROTECTION	7,088,245	9,967,603	4,661,409	47%	5,306,194	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,329,394	0%	(1,329,394)	544,323
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	18,180,489	47,269,514	13,800,498	29%	33,469,016	-
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE	6,276,650	4,798,900	2,620,517	55%	2,178,383	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,653,319</b>	<b>109,311,307</b>	<b>33,585,781</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>75,725,526</b>	<b>544,323</b>

**Table II: Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal 2008**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Priority  
as of 6 October 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Priority *	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
Category A	35,332,735	85,346,952	23,323,396	27%	62,023,556	-
Category B	2,964,221	12,096,619	3,559,734	29%	8,536,885	-
Category C	2,050,000	6,820,000	238,182	3%	6,581,818	-

\* **Priority:** A: Projects which are vital to sustaining returnees or displaced persons, in particular throughout the winter, and which must start as soon as possible.  
B: Projects which support returnees, displaced populations, and other conflict-affected persons and which should be started and finished within the appeal's timeframe.  
C: Projects which should start and finish within the appeal's timeframe, and aim to ensure self-sufficiency of affected populations into the JNA period.

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

**Table III: Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal 2008**  
Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by Appealing Organisation  
as of 6 October 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
ACF	562,600	657,542	-	0%	657,542	-
ACTS International	503,000	-	-	0%	-	-
AIC	-	70,000	-	0%	70,000	-
CARE	2,700,000	-	-	0%	-	-
CHF International	40,000	-	-	0%	-	-
Counterpart Intl	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%	-	-
CRS	250,000	-	-	0%	-	-
DRC	1,500,000	1,710,000	1,582,143	93%	127,857	-
FAO	112,714	10,752,714	112,714	1%	10,640,000	-
Hellenicare	190,000	135,000	-	0%	135,000	-
IMC	750,000	-	-	0%	-	-
IOCC	-	1,487,500	200,000	13%	1,287,500	-
IOM	1,897,000	2,943,818	100,000	3%	2,843,818	-
IRC	-	333,850	-	0%	333,850	-
IRD	2,535,000	2,440,000	2,528,404	100%	(88,404)	-
MERLIN	430,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
NRC	1,659,049	1,975,022	1,974,820	100%	202	-
OCHA	680,450	798,493	657,270	82%	141,223	-
OHCHR	-	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-
OXFAM	1,350,000	1,160,000	-	0%	1,160,000	-
PU	-	1,470,000	-	0%	1,470,000	-
RI	-	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-
SC	677,000	1,570,000	-	0%	1,570,000	-
UMCOR	-	2,138,000	-	0%	2,138,000	-
UNDP	-	3,235,000	-	0%	3,235,000	-
UNDSS	242,441	234,041	-	0%	234,041	-
UNFPA	606,380	745,050	243,284	33%	501,766	-
UN-HABITAT	-	980,000	-	0%	980,000	-
UNHCR	16,092,685	44,948,277	12,627,434	28%	32,320,843	-
UNICEF	6,450,000	4,612,000	4,381,286	95%	230,714	544,323
UNIFEM	-	45,000	-	0%	45,000	-
UNMAS	125,000	-	-	0%	-	-
WFP	15,400,000	21,400,000	8,663,228	40%	12,736,772	-
WHO	940,000	450,000	149,800	33%	300,200	-
WVI	3,950,000	1,550,000	355,398	23%	1,194,602	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>59,653,319</b>	<b>109,311,307</b>	<b>33,585,781</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>75,725,526</b>	<b>544,323</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### 2.1 CONTEXT

#### Timeline

- **8 August:** Fighting breaks out between Georgian, South Ossetian and Russian forces.
- **12 August:** Russian President Medvedev announces the cessation of military operations in Georgia and agrees to six-point plan put forward by France on behalf of the European Union (EU).
- **13 August:** Ceasefire signed between Georgia and Russia.
- **18 August:** Flash Appeal launched for Georgia, appealing for \$59 million to deal with the humanitarian effects of the crisis.
- **22-23 August:** Russian forces withdraw to lines agreed to in the six-point plan: into Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and into the adjacent areas. Checkpoints remain on the main road from Tbilisi to Poti where it passes within 8km of South Ossetia; two Russian outposts remain outside Poti.
- **26 August:** Russia formally announces its recognition of South Ossetia and Abkhazia as independent states.
- **8 September:** Following a meeting with French President Sarkozy, Medvedev confirms Russian troops will withdraw from the zones adjacent to South Ossetia and Abkhazia to the line preceding the start of hostilities, and that Russian troops will pull out of the adjacent areas ten days after the arrival of EU monitors on 1 October.
- **16-20 September:** UN humanitarian assessment mission takes place to South Ossetia.
- **18 September:** Negotiations at the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) on the draft decision on the modalities for additional Military Monitoring Officers in Georgia end without result, there being no basis for consensus.
- **1 October:** EU monitors deploy to the adjacent areas.
- **6 October (TBC):** Joint Needs Assessment report to be issued.
- **15 October:** Date foreseen for international negotiations in Geneva on the status of South Ossetia and Abkhazia.
- **22 October:** International donor conference scheduled for Georgia in Brussels.

The conflict which began on 8 August 2008 caused the displacement in Georgia of an estimated 127,499 people from South Ossetia and other conflict-affected areas. In addition, some 10-15,000 were displaced within South Ossetia itself. A further 36,000 were displaced from South Ossetia to North Ossetia-Alania in the Russian Federation, most of whom are now believed to have returned. On 13 August a cease-fire agreement was signed between Russia and Georgia, with Russian troops withdrawing between 23-25 August from Gori, Senaki and other locations across Georgia. However, Russian forces have remained in the adjacent areas, a zone running along the entire administrative boundary of South Ossetia, but with the most important part being located to the north of Gori, and encompassing a network of villages with an estimated population of 24,000 whose most common livelihood before the conflict was subsistence farming.

The EU brokered an agreement that Russia would pull its troops out from Georgian territories outside Abkhazia and South Ossetia by 10 October. Other key elements of the arrangement included the deployment of at least 200 EU monitors, a deployment of OSCE monitors to Tskhinvali (the negotiations on which, as of the finalisation of this document, have stalled), UN observers to remain in Abkhazia for the time being, and international negotiations on the status of South Ossetia and Abkhazia to be hosted in Geneva on 15 October.

As the situation has stabilised a clearer picture of displacement has emerged. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government's Civil Registry Agency (CRA) as of 12 September (the date of the most recent update) 68,269 displaced persons have returned. Much of the initial concentration of IDPs in Tbilisi has dispersed through a secondary movement from Tbilisi to the Shida Kartli region (the main town of which is Gori) where some 7,200 persons are now accommodated in a tented camp, in collective centres, and with host families. Due to lack of access to parts of the recently affected area, populations spontaneously settling with host communities, as well as a fluid return process, precise data and profiling of the displaced remains hard to establish. This new internally displaced person (IDP) caseload aggravates the challenges faced by the Government of Georgia in seeking long-term solutions for the approximately 220,000 IDPs from



previous conflicts in the regions of South Ossetia and Abkhazia. As well as the need to focus on meeting minimum standards of accommodation and access to basic services for all IDPs, key issues such as security of tenure and the legal status of new IDPs require resolution.

The humanitarian response has focused on provision of essential support to newly displaced populations across the country, including to some 36,600 IDPs in 382 collective centres in Tbilisi, and the setting up of a camp hosting 2,500 IDPs in Gori. Provision of food and non-food items (NFI), health care and psycho-social support has been achieved through close coordination with the Government and vital repairs to water and sanitation in collective centres have been carried out. The Government postponed the start of the school year in some places to have time to provide solutions for IDPs hosted in kindergartens; many of these IDPs have since moved to Gori to be closer to their place of origin. The formation of cluster working groups to coordinate the activities of the many UN agencies and NGOs has succeeded in engaging the Government as a key actor in the response.

The August 2008 conflict and resulting displacement has greatly impacted the civilian population, both the IDPs as well as host communities, and requires a sensitive, professional and human-rights-based approach. While the specific immediate needs of the newly displaced need to be addressed, a harmonised, non-discriminatory approach toward the old and new IDP caseloads is essential.

**Current estimated figures for IDPs and returnees\***

Location of displacement	IDPs		Returnees		Total
	Current estimates	Planning assumption for later returns and long-term displacement <sup>2</sup>	Current estimates	Planning assumption for immediate returns	Planning assumption for IDPs/returnees in Georgia
Georgia					
Tbilisi (IDPs mainly from South Ossetia; Upper Khodori; adjacent areas)	36,000 (mostly in collective centres)	23,102 temporary emergency shelter and later returns, 31,003 long-term displacement and durable housing			
Shida Kartli region (IDPs mainly from South Ossetia; adjacent areas)	14,788				
Other	5,000				
<b>Sub-total IDPs in Georgia</b>	<b>55,788</b>	<b>54,105</b>	<b>68,269</b>	<b>73,394</b>	<b>127,499</b>
South Ossetia (estimated <sup>3</sup> )	10,000-15,000	<b>No information on returns</b> <b>No planning assumptions at this time</b>			
North Ossetia-Alania (estimated <sup>4</sup> )	2,000				
<b>Sub-total of current estimates of IDPs in Georgia, South Ossetia, North Ossetia-Alania</b>				<b>67,788 – 72,788</b>	
<b>Total of persons currently displaced or affected as a result of the current crisis in Georgia, South Ossetia, North Ossetia-Alania</b>				<b>139,499 – 144,499</b>	

\* Note: Any discrepancies between figures of displaced people, returnees, or other conflict-affected persons in the revised Flash Appeal and the JNA must be understood as the former document reflecting more recent updates in estimated and recorded numbers of people.

**Access**

Access remains the main issue affecting humanitarian operations. To enable the implementation of the activities included in this Flash Appeal and its annexes, the full compliance with the Guiding principles on internal displacement, in particular Principle 25 related to humanitarian assistance would be required.<sup>5</sup> Georgian and Russian authorities expressly committed to allow free access to

<sup>2</sup> All planning assumptions for displacement in Georgia for this appeal: see table in Section 2.4

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by UN inter-agency mission to South Ossetia 16-20 September 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated by UN inter-agency mission to South Ossetia 16-20 September 2008.

<sup>5</sup> Principle 25 reads: "International humanitarian organizations and other appropriate actors have the right to offer their services in support of the internally displaced. Such an offer shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act or an interference in a State's internal affairs and shall

humanitarian aid in the 13 August ceasefire agreement. With the Russian withdrawal from Gori, access to the city and to surrounding areas did indeed improve for humanitarian agencies. However, severe difficulties were experienced in accessing conflict-affected areas in the Russian-controlled adjacent areas until 11 September, when the first UN convoy of humanitarian aid crossed the main Russian checkpoint at Karaleti. From that date onwards, access has in general improved, with humanitarian organisations entering the security zone on a regular basis.

The current lack of humanitarian access into either South Ossetia or western parts of the country, the nature of the access requirements put in place by the Russian forces for entry into the adjacent areas (including prior notification of humanitarian missions, locations to be visited, declaration of cargoes, etc.) and the state of lawlessness in parts of the security zone continue to prevent full implementation of humanitarian operations. The potential impact of explosive remnants of war (ERW) in areas of return is becoming clearer, but still remains a real or potential threat in some areas. There is undoubtedly a need for mine risk education (MRE) and clearance activities in the security zone, but due to limited access these activities will only begin once Russian troops have withdrawn.

## **2.2 Main Assessments Underpinning the Revised Flash Appeal**

### **WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment**

To collect statistically significant empirical data, two rapid surveys were launched and their results compiled into the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment.

#### *Internally Displaced Persons Survey*

The objective of the IDP Survey was to analyse the IDP community in terms of demographics, food security and livelihoods, assets and relocation options. The focus of the study group was IDPs originating from either South Ossetia or the Russian-controlled outside Gori. Data was collected by a team of World Food Programme (WFP) enumerators over the period 10-12 September.

The main findings were that IDPs are totally dependent on government and international aid to meet their basic needs. About 60% have no incomes whatsoever. IDP families have a high proportion of elderly, children, disabled and female-headed households. Education levels are high, suggesting flexibility in adapting to new livelihoods. In the event that return to their original homes is not possible, over half of IDPs surveyed preferred relocation to urban areas. Complete results were reported in the Emergency Food Security Assessment report.

#### *Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA)*

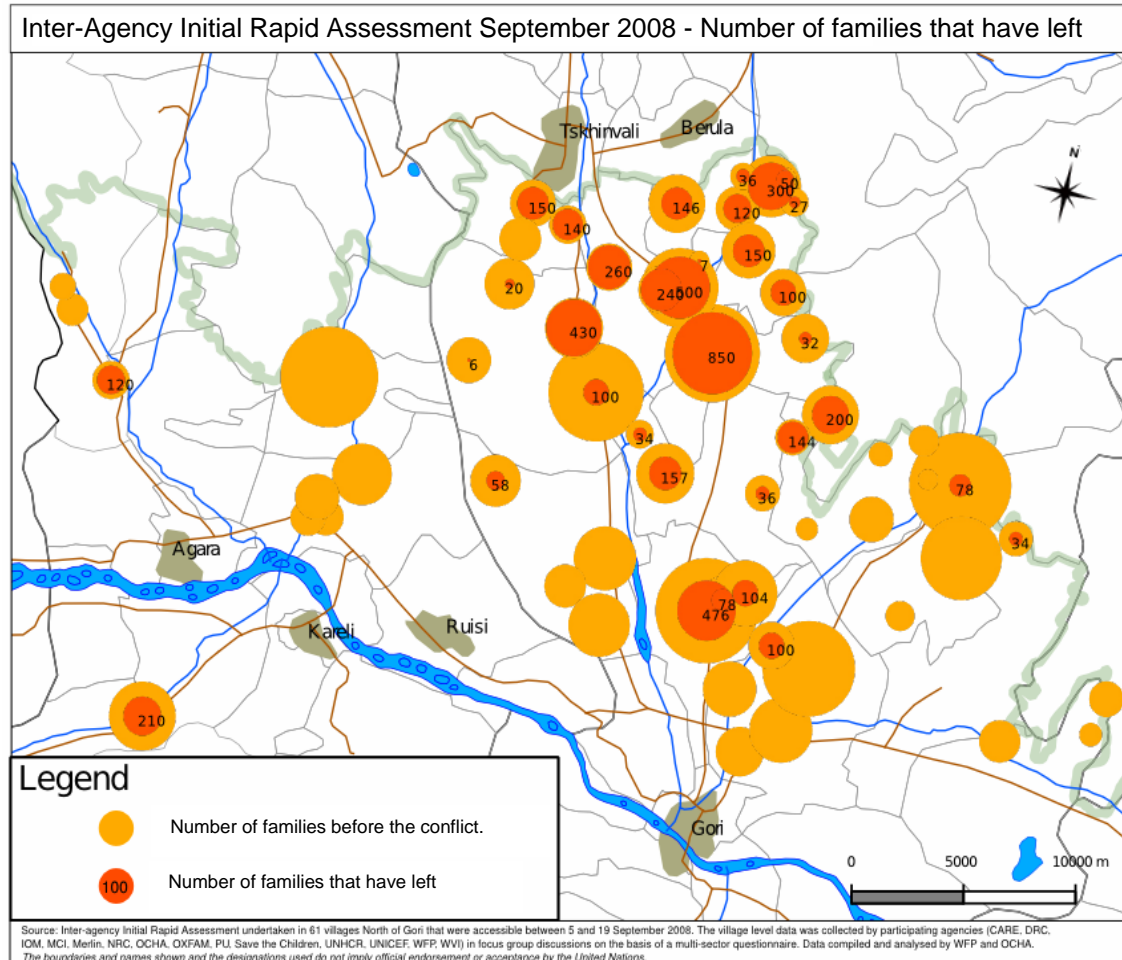
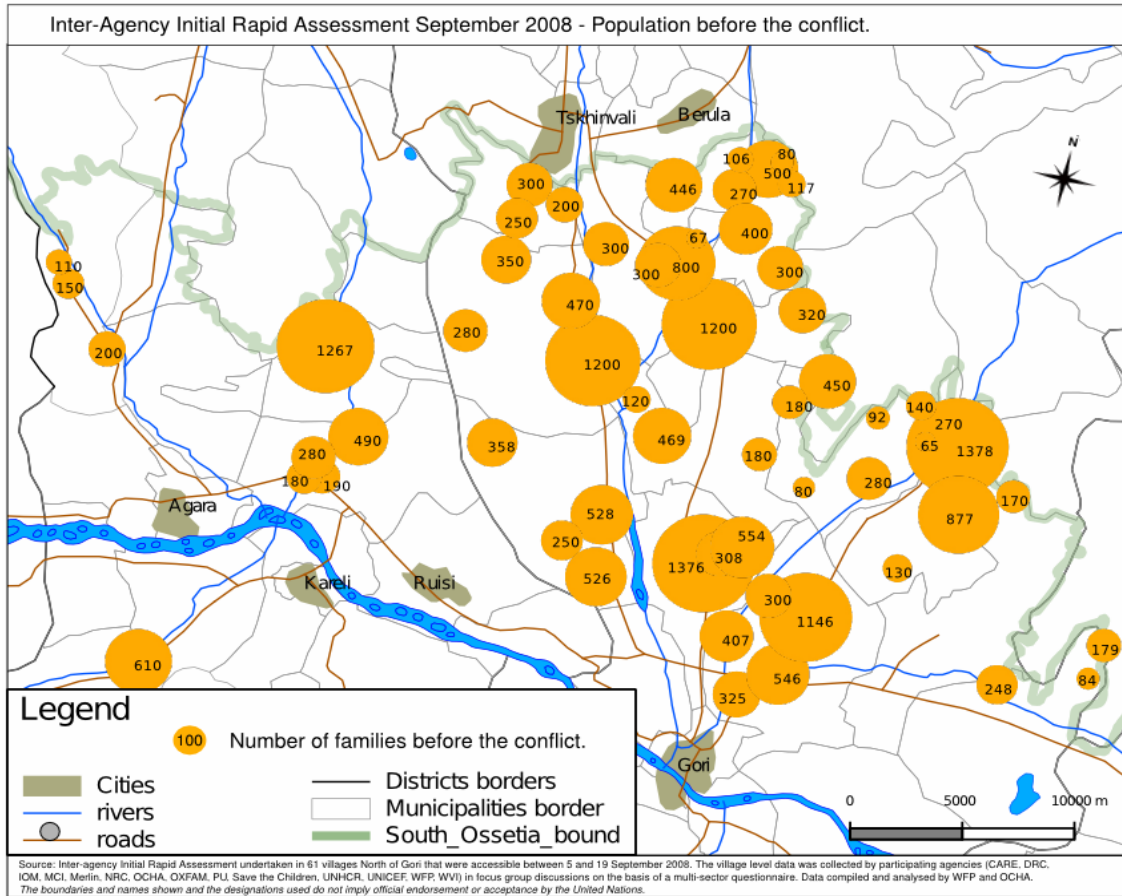
UN organisations and NGOs undertook a joint effort from 30 August to 15 September to collect village-level information in the adjacent areas. A single questionnaire was designed, and teams of enumerators received training and data collection. The survey collected village-level information on population, shelter, household food security, social protection, water and sanitation, health, education and relief assistance. Due to access limitations, survey teams visited all villages accessible for a total of 61 out of 70 villages targeted. In each village, a key informants' group was assembled, composed of village authorities, community leaders, local health staff, religious leaders, local community-based organisations (CBOs) and teachers. The group composition took into account the need for a balanced representation of women, men and vulnerable groups.

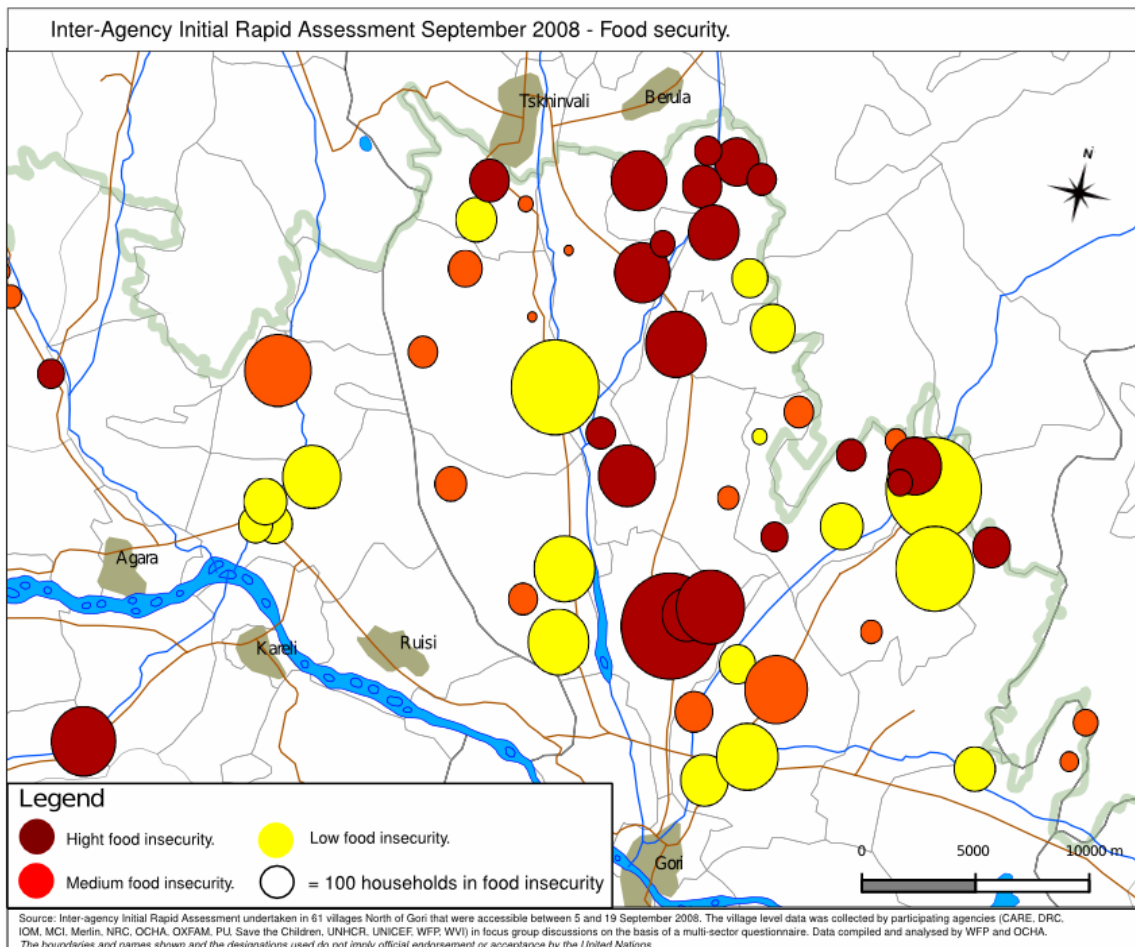
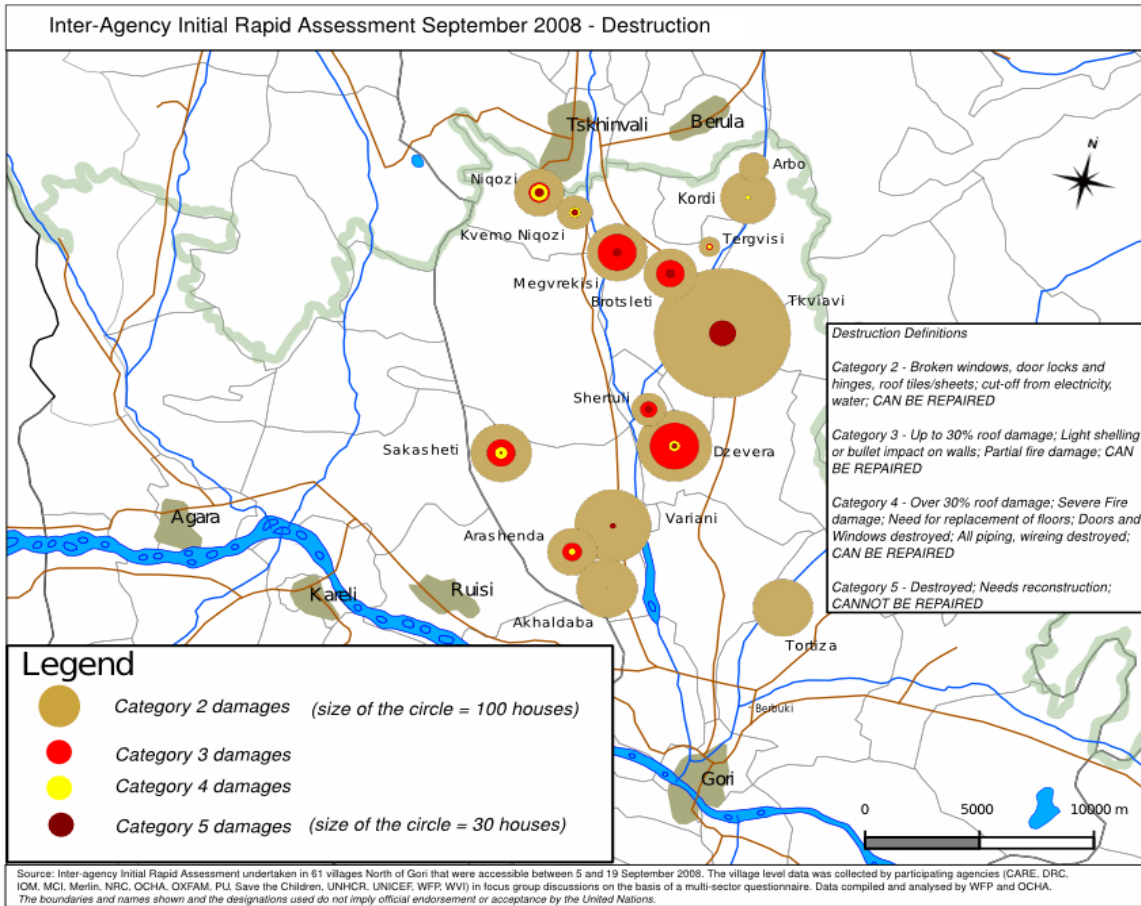
The information collected is currently being compiled into a database, but some preliminary data is already available. Of the 61 villages surveyed, the most pressing needs identified by the population were security, food, and irrigation water. Majority of villages anticipate a total loss of the current harvest. Shortages of medicine and fuel for winter are also cited as major issues.

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be considered in good faith. Consent thereto shall not be arbitrarily withheld, particularly when authorities concerned are unable or unwilling to provide the required humanitarian assistance. 3. All authorities concerned shall grant and facilitate the free passage of humanitarian assistance and grant persons engaged in the provision of such assistance rapid and unimpeded access to the internally displaced."

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**Joint Needs Assessment and the Revised Flash Appeal**

To ensure consistency amongst the humanitarian and the transitional and development-oriented actions, and to promote the necessary continuum from humanitarian response to development, the JNA and the Flash Appeal have been coordinated, with the drafting of the JNA and the revision of the Flash Appeal conducted in parallel. This process has given greater depth and strength to the links between the two assessments. The JNA will form the basis of a donor conference scheduled for 22 October in Brussels, and has a timeframe of three years:

- First phase - October 2008 to March 2009 (6 months duration);
- Second Phase April 2009 – March 2010 (12 months duration);
- Third phase April 2010 – October 2011 (18 months duration).

However, these two instruments have different scopes and foci. Whereas the Flash Appeal focuses on the immediate humanitarian needs of those affected directly by the conflict, the JNA – which was led by the World Bank, the European Commission, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Asian Development Bank, the European Investment Bank, and the UN system – looks at the macro-economic impact and infrastructure damages and losses, in addition to the needs of those directly and indirectly affected by the conflict. Therefore, in terms of target populations, the JNA has a wide breadth of coverage, including the recently displaced, those displaced as a result of the previous conflicts, and other vulnerable groups. Both instruments intersect thematically in the social sector. These inter-linkages give additional importance and relevance to the early recovery activities that are included in the Flash Appeal, and which are consistent with the early recovery strategy in the JNA.

In terms of timeframe, the initial phase of the JNA has been tailored to ensure consistency with the revised Flash Appeal. For this same reason, the revised Appeal will run seven and a half months instead of the usual six, to the end of March 2009, therefore coinciding with the initial six months period of the JNA.

In addition to these main assessments, a number of agency-specific and inter-agency missions and assessments have also been undertaken by UN agencies and NGOs. These have, to a large extent, contributed to the methodologies of the major assessments and confirmed, corroborated, and supplemented many of their findings. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has also shared information with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

**2.3 RESPONSE TO DATE**

**Key facts and figures of response to date in Georgia**

Clusters	Key elements of response to date
<b>Early Recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific livelihood assessments carried out in the villages of the adjacent areas where access is feasible; results are expected in the next weeks.</li> <li>• Livelihood support programmes (e.g. small rehabilitation works of infrastructure, host family support programme as an incentive to host IDPs) have been set up in the Shida Kartli area by several organisations.</li> <li>• Initiatives to strengthen capabilities of the local authorities to identify, design and implement early recovery activities as well as to deliver better public services to the conflict-affected population have started.</li> <li>• The Cluster is finalising a draft strategy on Livelihoods and Early Recovery based on the compiled relevant information and inputs from all participating organisations.</li> </ul>
<b>Food Security (formerly Food Aid Coordination Group)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As of 20 September, food assistance has reached 139,000 IDPs and other conflict-affected populations. A total of 1,868 MTs of food (1,194 MTs of wheat flour, 146 MTs of high energy biscuits, 86 MTs of vegetable oil, 259 MTs of pasta, 120 MTs of beans, 50 MTs of sugar and 14 MTs of salt) has been provided to beneficiaries in all affected parts of the country outside South Ossetia.</li> <li>• The Food Aid Coordination Group worked to ensure a stable and even supply of complementary food (including fresh vegetables and fruit, canned meat, baby food and tea) and now has a joint pipeline management system for such commodities.</li> <li>• An Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) was conducted in early September, based on surveys of IDPs in collective centres and populations in conflict-affected villages in Shida Kartli, the results of which have underpinned the new Food Security Cluster's response plan for the revised Appeal.</li> <li>• An agriculture-based livelihoods assessment and rehabilitation programme development mission is in progress and is due to report its results in early October</li> </ul>

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

Clusters	Key elements of response to date
<b>Health</b>	<p>2008.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile primary health care (PHC) teams are operating in conflict-affected areas and psycho-social support desks were opened in 20 IDP centres in Tbilisi. IASC guidelines on mental health and psycho-social needs (MHPSS) have been endorsed among mental health sub-sector group partners and joint activities identified.</li> <li>• Mobile reproductive health teams have assisted over 2,050 women in more than 40 locations in IDP collective centres across Georgia.</li> <li>• An assessment of the nutritional status of children between 0 and 2 years of age was conducted in IDP collective centres, camps, and private settings. The results fed into a child healthy nutrition project in the five targeted districts and will be further utilised for the targeted distribution of complementary food.</li> <li>• To date 910 youth kits have been distributed in 3 locations where IDPs are residing.</li> <li>• Support has been provided to the National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health to carry out epidemiological surveillance and response activities in Imereti region. NCDC teams have so far carried out disinfection and rat control services at 20 temporary settlements for IDPs.</li> </ul> <p>Problems encountered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate of exclusive breastfeeding among IDP mothers is very low (lower than the national average of 38%). Widespread distribution of supplementary and baby food to IDPs may have encouraged mothers to stop breastfeeding.</li> <li>• Close coordination should be continued among the Health and Protection Clusters for health related activities to mental health and psycho-social (MHPSS) and protection concern such as the 'Child Friendly Spaces' to the affected population in accordance with IASC guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics &amp; Telecommunications</b>	<p>Logistics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-agency transport services and assistance with the distribution have been provided to humanitarian organisations.</li> <li>• 96 truck loads of various capacities have been made available to date to transport food and NFIs for UN agencies and NGOs in all parts of Georgia.</li> <li>• Warehouses for inter-agency use are located in Tbilisi (two), Gori (two) and Poti (one) and are used by several NGOs.</li> <li>• There are no logistics infrastructure gaps and services such as transport and warehousing are available in all Georgia. Prices for such services have not increased since the start of the crisis.</li> <li>• Opening the transport routes from Poti (west Georgia) to Tbilisi and Gori during the early days of the conflict, as well as cost savings on warehouse rental and stable price of transport services, have also been achieved.</li> <li>• Both roads and railways are used as means of transport.</li> </ul> <p>Telecommunications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNHCR is operating a 24-hour radio room for UN agencies and installing satellite internet for access by NGO partners.</li> <li>• New repeaters have been installed to ensure coverage up to the South Ossetian boundary.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Psycho-social support, including the provision of child friendly spaces and recreational activities, is being provided in approximately 50 collective centres in Tbilisi, help desks in 20 IDP centres in Vake and Saburtalo districts in Tbilisi, in ten collective centres in Gori, as well as the tented IDP camp established in Gori, as well as in Rustvali.</li> <li>• A programme is being undertaken for training almost 1,000 teachers, social workers and NGO staff in Georgia on the provision of basic psycho-social support to children to strengthen their resilience and on the recognition of serious trauma and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).</li> <li>• A psycho-social training programme is ongoing, benefiting 5,000 conflict-affected children in Georgia.</li> <li>• Work with the Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) is ongoing to ensure that IDP children are able to access education including alternative day-care and pre-school arrangements in collective centres and other locations.</li> <li>• An assessment of the situation of displaced women has been initiated with a view to ascertain how they view their immediate needs and the role they can play in addressing them.</li> <li>• Mine and Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education and awareness raising sessions for children and adults in the areas directly affected by the hostilities have</li> </ul>

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

Clusters	Key elements of response to date
	<p>begun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new registration of conflict-affected persons has been agreed upon with the CRA to start end of September, which entails accurate counting of persons as well as assessing conditions in collective centres.</li> <li>• Technical assistance was provided to immediately commence an expedited registration system and a system was set up to systematically visit all collective centres to assess their suitability to accommodate IDPs. The project also supported the government in replacing lost personal documentation.</li> <li>• Assistance was provided to relocate some 1,000 IDPs from Gori to Tbilisi to ensure their physical protection. Another 700 persons stranded in the upper Kodori Valley were escorted to safety in two convoys.</li> <li>• An information pamphlet is being prepared for distribution to newly-arriving IDPs to inform them of their rights and responsibilities to register, re-apply for missing documentation and assistance benefits.</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter &amp; NFIs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFIs such as mattresses, beds, blankets, kitchen sets, and hygienic items distributed in all collective centres and the Gori tented camp.</li> <li>• New arrivals are being registered and included in the distribution.</li> <li>• Assistance to host families is being provided and includes cookers and other kitchen items, as well as family water kits.</li> <li>• The first joint distribution of NFI to villages north of Gori was undertaken on 18 September.</li> <li>• The results from a government/volunteer collective centre assessment group are being transmitted to UNHCR and its partners on a daily basis to assist in prioritising collective centre repairs.</li> <li>• A (Housing, Land and Property) HLP Advisor has been fielded to set the ground for a rapid HLP assessment, identify bottlenecks in the current legal framework, identify HLP data collection needs and design-related implementation mechanisms.</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap analysis and prioritisation of WASH interventions in Tbilisi collective centres, including establishment of rapid response teams for emergency infrastructural rehabilitation in collective centres.</li> <li>• Coordinated distribution of personal hygiene articles and household water kits carried out to IDPs in Gori, Tbilisi, and West Georgia.</li> <li>• Assisting the Government with provision of safe water for Gori town (supplemental chlorination), including water quality control.</li> <li>• Technical assistance provided for hygiene promotion in Gori camp and collective centres.</li> <li>• Technical assistance provided for winterisation of water distribution systems.</li> <li>• Disinfection and vector control carried out in schools and kindergartens housing IDPs.</li> <li>• WASH Cluster coordination and information management.</li> </ul>
<b>Coordination &amp; Support Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common humanitarian approach and strategy concluded and shared with relevant humanitarian partners.</li> <li>• Flash Appeal drafted and launched, as well as Flash Appeal revision undertaken and launched.</li> <li>• Advocated on behalf of HCT for humanitarian access to the adjacent areas.</li> <li>• Initial Rapid Inter-Agency Assessment undertaken.</li> <li>• Information gathering, analysis and dissemination of information on the humanitarian situation and needs of affected populations through situation report, coordination meetings etc.</li> <li>• Information management services under development (information databases, maps etc.)</li> <li>• Coordination services and mechanisms set up.</li> </ul>

<b>Other ongoing humanitarian responses to the crisis</b>	
International Committee of the Red Cross	<p>As of 3 October 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Essential household items distributed to 55,000 beneficiaries in villages in the adjacent areas, collective centres in Tbilisi and to collective centres and villages where the displaced are living in Zugdidi region.</li> <li>• Food assistance distributed to 71,000 beneficiaries in villages in the adjacent areas, collective centres in Tbilisi and to collective centres and villages where the displaced are living in the Zugdidi region.</li> <li>• Over 500 people have contacted the ICRC's tracing services.</li> <li>• 249 people have been reunited with their families in Tbilisi, Gori and Tskhinvali.</li> </ul>



<b>Other ongoing humanitarian responses to the crisis</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 3,500 medical consultations have taken place for the elderly and chronically ill through a mobile health clinic operating in villages in the adjacent areas.</li> <li>The ICRC's emergency shelter programme was launched in the adjacent areas on 1 October, and to date has covered 320 families.</li> </ul>	
Bilateral assistance (directly to Georgian Government)	The FTS has reports of \$55,100,067 for the crisis in Georgia outside the Appeal. Most of this aid (\$27,063,627 or 50%) is bilateral in-kind contributions.	
Assistance by the Russian Government to displaced populations in South Ossetia and North Ossetia	As of 15 September, the EMERCOM has provided the following assistance:	
	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>North Ossetia</b> 11,688.52 MTs of relief items have been delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,587.16 MTs of construction material;</li> <li>3,669.14 MTs of food;</li> <li>150.15 MTs of medicines;</li> <li>32.96 MT of medical equipment;</li> <li>127.1 MTs of disinfectants and hygiene supplies;</li> <li>1,194.35 MTs of fuel;</li> <li>67 generators;</li> <li>26 water purification units;</li> <li>461.18 MTs of other humanitarian goods;</li> <li>Potable water.</li> </ul> <p>Other humanitarian goods (4,051.58 MTs of relief items) dispatched to</p> <p><b>Vladikavkaz</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,736.58 MTs construction material;</li> <li>91.45 MTs of food;</li> <li>21.2 MTs of medicines;</li> <li>112.3 MT of fuel.</li> </ul> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>South Ossetia</b> 10,246.09 MTs of relief items have been delivered to Tskhinvali:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,541.6 MTs of construction material;</li> <li>3,136.81 MTs of food;</li> <li>30.84 MT of medical equipment;</li> <li>114.59 MTs of medicines;</li> <li>130.07 MTs of disinfectant and hygiene supplies;</li> <li>157.78 MTs of fuel;</li> <li>67 generators;</li> <li>26 water purification units;</li> <li>512.48 MTs of other humanitarian goods;</li> <li>Potable water.</li> </ul> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>North Ossetia</b> 11,688.52 MTs of relief items have been delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4,587.16 MTs of construction material;</li> <li>3,669.14 MTs of food;</li> <li>150.15 MTs of medicines;</li> <li>32.96 MT of medical equipment;</li> <li>127.1 MTs of disinfectants and hygiene supplies;</li> <li>1,194.35 MTs of fuel;</li> <li>67 generators;</li> <li>26 water purification units;</li> <li>461.18 MTs of other humanitarian goods;</li> <li>Potable water.</li> </ul> <p>Other humanitarian goods (4,051.58 MTs of relief items) dispatched to</p> <p><b>Vladikavkaz</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,736.58 MTs construction material;</li> <li>91.45 MTs of food;</li> <li>21.2 MTs of medicines;</li> <li>112.3 MT of fuel.</li> </ul>
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**Government Response**

Before the recent conflict the Government already had a strategic approach towards the displaced population from the previous conflicts. In February 2007 the Government adopted a "Strategy for Internally Displaced Persons" that reiterated the fundamental right to return of every IDP, but also envisaged for the first time the possibility to integrate locally. An "IDP Action Plan" was adopted in July 2008 to convert the principles of the Strategy into concrete programmes covering a comprehensive set of sectors such as housing, livelihood and education.

During the Georgia crisis in August 2008, the Government endorsed a policy of "full support to local integration of IDPs from South Ossetia and Abkhazia" and quickly adopted measures to implement it, in particular providing durable housing solutions. The strategic paper endorsed by the Prime Minister on 12 September delineates these strategic benchmarks. The Government's response to the recent crisis has confirmed its support towards local integration of IDPs and strengthened support for local integration of IDPs. This has created a favourable political environment that is expected to also be of benefit to IDPs from the previous conflicts, for whom durable solutions are now also being actively sought.

**Initial Flash Appeal and Funding to Date**

The Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal was issued on 18 August, requesting \$59,653,319. As of the date of this revision, one and a half months after its launch, the Appeal had received funding to the amount of \$25,967,347, or 44% of original requirements, with the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) contributing \$2,995,315. This constitutes a particularly generous level of donor response in the time since the initial Flash Appeal. In particular, funding was received for the key sectors of Protection (36% funded), Food (40%), and Shelter and NFIs (54%) thus allowing critical and life-saving activities to get underway.



# Georgia - Timeline of WFP Food Distributions (09 Aug - 08 Sept 2008)

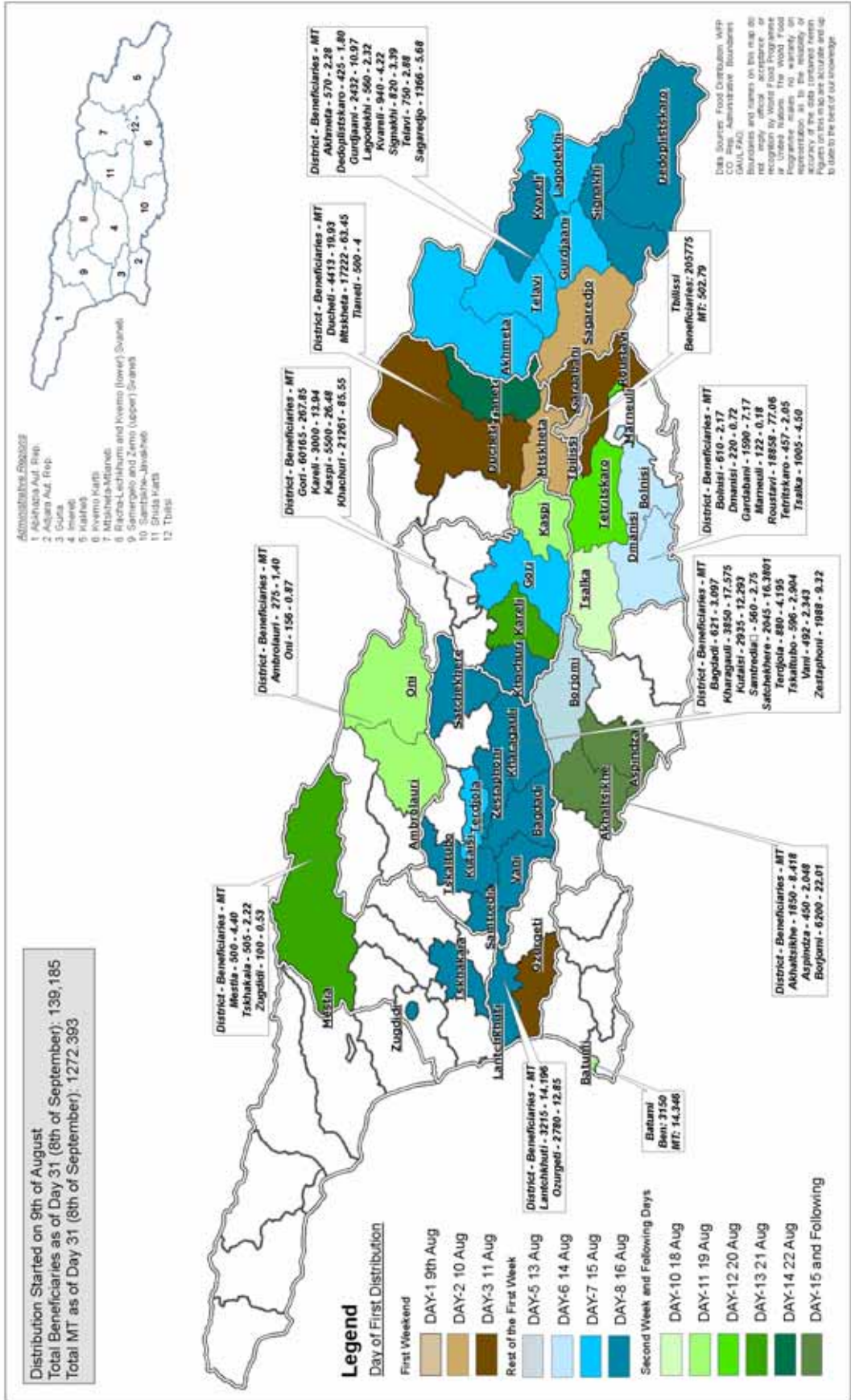
World Food Programme - OMEP Branch

Map updated by Emergency Coordination and Response Division (E/CN.RD) on September 2008

Distribution Started on 9th of August  
 Total Beneficiaries as of Day 31 (8th of September): 139,185  
 Total MT as of Day 31 (8th of September): 1,272,383

Administrative Regions

- 1 Abkhaz Aut. Rep.
- 2 Guram Aut. Rep.
- 3 Guria
- 4 Imereti
- 5 Samegrelo
- 6 Samegrelo-Zemlo (lower)
- 7 Samegrelo-Zemlo (upper)
- 8 Samegrelo-Zemlo (lower)
- 9 Samegrelo-Zemlo (upper)
- 10 Samegrelo-Zemlo (lower)
- 11 Samegrelo-Zemlo (upper)
- 12 Samegrelo-Zemlo (lower)



Data Sources: Food Distribution WFP  
 CO Reg. Administrative Boundaries  
 DALL (PAI)  
 ref. map and names on this map do not imply official acceptance or recognition by World Food Programme or United Nations. The World Food Programme makes no warranty on accuracy of the data contained therein. Figures on this map are accurate and up to date to the best of our knowledge.

## **2.4 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS**

Of the estimated displaced population of 127,499 persons displaced within Georgia by the conflict, approximately 54,000 individuals remain displaced (see Groups 2 & 3 in table below). The dynamic nature of the displacement and return process, including the daily movement to and from some conflict-affected villages, means that these estimates are subject to change.

Of those persons counted in Groups 2 & 3, an estimated 17,000 IDPs from South Ossetia; 3,000 IDPs from Upper Khodori and a few hundred from other areas in Abkhazia are not expected to return. A further estimated 10,000 IDPs from other areas are also unlikely to return for reasons such as total destruction of property and trauma associated with the conflict in their areas of origin (these persons correspond to Group 3, below). This group will require long-term assistance to secure alternative durable solutions. Of critical importance is ensuring their security of tenure as the international community and government invest in long-term improvements in their accommodation.

### **Conditions in Shida Kartli Region and the adjacent areas**

The number of displaced persons in Shida Kartli Region stands at 14,788 persons. For Gori town, the latest number following extensive registration at all levels and in particular in the host families, now stands at 7,200 persons. In the tented camp are 2,200 (and who should be relocated by mid-November); 2,500 are in temporary collective centres; and 2,500 are in host families. In Kaspi, 2,545 persons are registered, in Kareli 3,805 persons and in Khashuri 1,238, staying in both collective centres and host families.

For the 24,000 IDPs displaced from the Tskhinvali corridor / north of Gori, ongoing insecurity as a result of looting and intimidation of the local population by South Ossetians is proving to be the major obstacle to return. The situation appears particularly acute in villages close to the border where levels of displacement are high and fear of attack amongst the predominantly elderly residents results in their sleeping in fields at night. Villagers from Dvani, Taskhtiziri, Gogoti, Koshka, Mereti, Arbo, Kvemo Nikozi, Pkhvenisi and Shindisi reported regular looting of property and intimidation of the local population. There is a high level of frustration amongst the local population at the lack of protection being provided, and an inability to defend themselves against attack.

Additionally, and of real importance for the extent and type of shelter people will require over the winter period, continued insecurity risks forcing out many of those civilians who have managed, until now, to remain in their homes closest to the administrative boundary with South Ossetia. Intermittent access to the security zone by humanitarian actors also presents a challenge to assisting the local populations. Although an inter-agency assessment has been conducted in many of the conflict-affected villages, implementation of programming is only really expected to begin following the planned withdrawal of Russian forces in early October and their replacement by EU monitors, as called for in the agreement made with the EU Presidency.

This is expected to trigger significant return, particularly to villages closer to Gori. A strong presence by the Georgian Government, including a police presence, together with the planned international monitoring body, will be important in stabilising the area and giving confidence to those who have managed to stay and those who can return. A strong humanitarian response to support and sustain this return, combined with confidence-building measures through presence and protection monitoring will be essential. In addition, many of those who remained in the area, particularly older persons, are in a vulnerable situation and will require specific support over winter.

The humanitarian response is also focused on ensuring that those who remain displaced are supported over the winter through improvement of their living conditions, support for livelihoods – especially agricultural as preparations for the winter planting are necessary now – and access basic services. IDPs in host families present the greater challenge due to their dispersal in Tbilisi and throughout the Shida Kartli region; however, assistance to these families is now being provided and the government is completing registration.

**Georgia Crisis: Displacement planning assumptions (scenarios agreed to by the cluster leads at the Flash Appeal planning workshop on 13 September)**

<b>Group 1: Immediate returns to residences</b>	
<b>Description</b>	Immediate returns of IDPs are foreseen in Samegrelo and in Gori and its surrounding villages where control is handed back to Georgian authorities. Destruction and damage to infrastructure and housing in Gori and in these other villages is minimal. Overall security is relatively calm and improving. The Government is facilitating returns to these locations (mainly Gori).
<b>Population</b>	Displaced populations from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gori region, Kaspi and Khashuri (Shida Kartli);</li> <li>• Samegrelo-Zemo Svaneti regions.</li> </ul>
<b>Number</b>	73,394 (estimated)
<b>Duration</b>	August - September 2008
<b>Durable Solution</b>	Return
<b>Group 2: Temporary emergency shelter and later returns to residences</b>	
<b>Description</b>	IDPs from conflict-affected villages still under control of Russian troops are not likely to return in the near future and will remain with their relatives and/or in the communal centres across Georgia at least until spring 2009. Return to these villages depends on political, security and reconstruction developments.
<b>Population</b>	Displaced population from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kareli and other villages bordering the South Ossetian administrative border (Shida Kartli);</li> <li>• Part (3/4) of the population from Gori, Kaspi and Khashuri (Shida Kartli).</li> </ul>
<b>Number</b>	23,102 (estimated)
<b>Durable Solution</b>	Return
<b>Group 3: Long-term displacement and durable housing<sup>6</sup></b>	
<b>Description</b>	Return of the persons recently displaced from South Ossetia is uncertain and difficult to foresee at this stage, and will depend on political developments and relationships (if these will be resumed at all) between Tbilisi and Tskhinvali. In a similar situation are the persons displaced from Upper Khodori (Abkhazia) as well as part of the population from adjacent areas (mainly in the Georgian-Ossetian zone, but likely also on the Georgian-Abkhazi one).
<b>Population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entire displaced population from Upper Khodori.</li> <li>• Entire displaced population from South Ossetia.</li> <li>• Part (1/4) of the population from Gori, Kaspi, Khashuri and Kareli (Shida Kartli).</li> </ul>
<b>Number</b>	31,003 (estimated)
<b>Durable Solution</b>	(Re)Integration (eventually return)
<b>Total Estimated Population Identified as Being in Need</b>	127,499

It is still unclear how the numbers of displaced and returnees will change between the first and second groups, but the above represents the adoption of a cautious approach to the return dynamic. Even if some of the estimated 24,000 IDPs in Group 2 are able to return earlier than expected they will still require assistance from many sectors – for example food support as a result of the missed harvest. The main sector affected by an early return of this group would be shelter; therefore the approach of the shelter sector would be to begin with the third group of those who will definitely not return through the provision of longer-term housing.

*Seasonal implications for the response (winter to spring)*

An assessment by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)<sup>7</sup> has highlighted the potential effects of the conflict and continued displacement from areas north of Gori on longer-term food security. Interruption in water supply, much of which was supplied for drinking and irrigation purposes from South Ossetia, has led to losses in the wheat and maize harvest. Some fruit crops are expected to be damaged as a result of lack of access to the field to implement pest control measures during the conflict. The decreased food production will affect not only local population's access to food but also

<sup>6</sup> This group of long-term IDPs created by the "Georgia Crisis" in August 2008 has to be treated equally to the 222,634 IDPs from previous crisis (mainly from Abkhazia). The Government and the international community have to ensure that all long-term IDPs in Georgia benefit from the same legal and socio-economic rights.

<sup>7</sup> FAO agriculture-based livelihoods assessment and rehabilitation programme development mission (15 September – 10 October 2008).

that of displaced populations to those areas. Another major challenge will be the ability to feed livestock over the coming winter months.

If local communities in and around Gori and the adjacent areas are to be able to plant the winter wheat crop in the next weeks they will need immediate assistance to purchase of seed and fertilizer, agriculture tools and machinery to replace those looted, and fuel vouchers. Villages where the majority of those who have remained are elderly will require particular assistance in terms of food security and attention to early recovery activities.

#### *Tbilisi and other areas*

For the 36,000 IDPs accommodated in collective centres in Tbilisi the humanitarian community still faces challenges in securing basic living standards. Although IDPs have received regular food rations, their complementary food requirements have not been fully met due to the funding gap for NGOs covering such needs. There is an urgent need to provide regular animal protein as well as fresh produce to avoid future health and nutrition problems especially during the winter months.

#### **South Ossetia**

A humanitarian assessment mission to South Ossetia, led by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), was concluded on Friday, 19 September. The mission aimed at facilitating the revision of the Flash Appeal by providing a more comprehensive assessment of the humanitarian situation. Representatives from UN agencies, namely the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), WFP, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) participated in the mission. UNHCR and UNICEF covered some of the human rights concerns in the context of displacement and protection of civilians. The areas visited during the mission comprised affected villages outside of Tskhinvali in South Ossetia via travel through Moscow and Vladikavkaz. The mission found that the most severe need for emergency relief had been covered already (primarily by EMERCOM), but that there is an opening for the UN and its humanitarian partners to come into South Ossetia with assistance and protection projects addressing outstanding needs.

The mission found that the most worrying humanitarian issues relate to the protection of civilians and especially to the conditions for return and durable solutions for the most vulnerable displaced persons. All this hinges on many factors, including the rule of law, property rights, livelihoods, and broader political developments affecting reconciliation. In the near term, perhaps the greatest protection challenge is to control the lawlessness in the security zone south of the administrative boundary of South Ossetia. Additional sectors immediately identified for material assistance were public health; education and security for children; housing reconstruction; and the road and logistics infrastructure needed to support the delivery of assistance. It is possible that additional needs may be identified from a more exhaustive assessment or may arise as winter approaches. Vulnerability is high, and immediate remedial and risk-reduction work needs to start as soon as possible.

As widely reported in situation reports during and immediately after the August conflict, relatively large numbers of civilians were displaced from their homes and in many cases out of South Ossetia, either into Georgia or to the Russian Federation. Figures on displacement to Georgia are covered elsewhere in this Appeal, but some 36,000 civilians, or nearly half of the population of South Ossetia, left for the north and sought refuge in North Ossetia-Alania, in the Russian Federation. Of the total number of those who had sought refuge there, all but approximately 2,000 are reported to have returned (although this official figure is disputed by some). A reliable planning figure of IDPs in South Ossetia would be 10,000-15,000 persons, currently accommodated with host families and a number of newly established collective centres in and around Tskhinvali.

## **2.5 SCENARIOS**

Due to the emerging trajectory of this situation, and the stabilisation which is likely to set in as a result of onset of winter and the expected Russian pullout from the security zone, the HCT has determined a most likely scenario within which the revised Flash Appeal's projects will be implemented.

- Full access to areas north of Gori, including to areas currently in the Russian-controlled areas adjacent to the administrative border with South Ossetia, as Russian troops withdraw and EU monitors deploy, enabling the humanitarian community to provide assistance to people who have returned home and support affected communities over the winter.

- The international humanitarian presence in South Ossetia improves but remains modest due to continued difficulties in negotiating regular and unimpeded humanitarian access.
- Displaced populations continue to return home to areas north of Gori as the international community and Georgian authorities increase their presence. Assistance will be required in the areas of food, shelter, non-food items, medical care and water and sanitation, and livelihoods.
- Protection of civilians living along the administrative border with South Ossetia will remain a key concern due to the threat to local populations by armed militia and criminal gangs from South Ossetia.
- The international community works in partnership with the Government of Georgia in implementing the revised Flash Appeal in close coordination with the JNA.
- Long-term displaced people, primarily from South Ossetia, will require long-term assistance to secure alternative durable solutions to return. Immediate support will be required to ensure basic needs are met and sustained over the winter period.

### 3. RESPONSE PLANS

#### Strategic priorities for humanitarian response and categorisation of projects

Following the conduct of the JNA and other assessments undertaken by the clusters and by individual agencies, information on the crisis and its humanitarian consequences has deepened since the onset of the crisis. However access limitations and continued fluctuations in the situation and in available information, continue to be impediments. Priority needs and sectors have been identified through consultations between the cluster leads and members, including government, after reviewing available assessment data and response capacities. Wherever possible, these projects aim to complement the activities and available resources of the government, activities by the ICRC, and activities of NGOs not coordinating with clusters or not participating in this appeal and common humanitarian action plan. They are also designed expressly to respond to the needs identified in the JNA.

Projects selected for this appeal met the following criteria:

1. The project directly preserves life, health or safety; or
2. The project reduces aid dependence with a time-critical factor (i.e. within the six months of this appeal); or
3. The project provides essential common services that enable such actions.

The HCT also conducted a prioritisation, or categorisation, exercise designed and understood as a method of taking into account the evolving nature of this crisis, and of directing attention and resources at the right time to where the needs are greatest. This furthers the implicit prioritisation in the revised Flash Appeal stemming from the JNA's identification of 'immediate priorities' to be met within the first six months of its timeframe. As the response planning and fundraising mechanism for the first six months of the JNA, the revised Appeal's projects have thus been categorised into:

- A. projects that are vital to sustaining returnees or displaced persons, in particular throughout the winter, and that must start as soon as possible;
- B. projects that support returnees, displaced populations, and other conflict-affected persons and that should be started and finished within the six months of the appeal;
- C. projects that should start and finish within the six months of the appeal, and aim to ensure self-sufficiency of affected populations into the JNA period.

It is important to state that the categorisation chosen (A, B, C) in no way implies a qualitative assessment of the projects, and only reflects the priority given in terms of the need to start certain projects as quickly as possible so that beneficiaries may be best prepared for the winter.

**Summary of project categorisation**

Category	No. of projects (68 total)	% of total projects	Funding requested	% of funding
A	33	47%	85,346,952	27%
B	24	34%	12,096,619	29%
C	13	19%	6,820,000	3%

(See as well detailed prioritisation table annexed to this Appeal).

In terms of rationalising the clusters in this appeal, several overall developments should be noted. The first is the creation of a Food Security Cluster, incorporating activities of WFP and FAO, as well as other agricultural and early recovery activities. In line with the phased approach to early recovery in flash appeals, as well as mainstreaming early recovery activities to the extent possible within the respective clusters, an Early Recovery Cluster has been formed. The Logistics Cluster remains (without its previous telecommunications component) to coordinate the HCT's logistics requirements, but does not require any new funding.

Lastly, the issue of a separate cluster, or sub-sector, for mine action or mine awareness projects has been discussed at some length within the HCT. It has been agreed that The HALO Trust, a major NGO with extensive experience in Georgia, and whose activities are fully funded for the period covered by the revised Appeal, is able to oversee and coordinate any needs that may arise in this sector. There is, therefore, no need for a dedicated mine action section within this Appeal at this time, although an assessment of the current situation and narrative overview of ongoing activities is presented in Section 3.8.



### **3.1 EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS**

**Lead Agency: UNDP**

#### **Needs Analysis**

The crisis has devastated employment and livelihood opportunities in or close to the conflict-affected areas, with particularly acute effects on the displaced. Some 31,000 IDPs will not be able to return to their homes anytime in the near future, and will have lost their business or other assets. The majority of IDPs are from rural areas (where agriculture was their main source of income) and over 50% are women. The Government plans to encourage IDPs to resettle close to the adjacent areas in Shida Kartli region, close to the areas from where they were displaced.

While there are obvious arguments for this, it presents challenges for employment and livelihood creation in an area which already faced economic problems before the current crisis. It is expected that the majority of the returning and to-be-resettled IDPs who are farmers will be provided with rural livelihood solutions, centred on the provision of land. However, in the short-term, IDPs with agricultural skill-sets face significant challenges in ensuring their families' livelihoods.

Moreover, the resettlement will put additional pressure on the municipalities that have been affected themselves by the crisis and have to cope with rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure. The current capacities of regional/local municipalities (authorities of the Shida Kartli region and the conflict-affected municipalities of Gori, Kaspi, Kareli and Khashuri as well as western Georgia and Tbilisi) to cope with these new burdens and responsibilities are insufficient to deal with the complexity of tasks in such a period of time.

Both sustainable livelihood and (local) governance had not been addressed in the first version of the Flash Appeal. In line with the phased approach to addressing early recovery in flash appeals, early recovery projects have been developed for the revision, some of which have been mainstreamed in the new Food Security Cluster. The Early Recovery Cluster, which is built around the understanding that properly designed and implemented early recovery assistance, strengthens national and local capacities, contributes to the self-reliance of affected people and narrows the gap between the scaling down of humanitarian assistance and the inception of longer term transition or recovery programmes.

#### **Objectives**

The overall objective for this cluster is to provide immediate integration opportunities and support for the affected groups, mitigating the risks of these groups falling deeper into poverty, at the same time laying the foundations for sustainable livelihoods in both rural and urban areas. To achieve this, the affected groups will be supported by facilitating their access to the market, and enabling them to actively take part in the economic activities and investments in the region(s).

#### **Strategy**

As cluster lead, UNDP, in consultation with partners, will ensure that livelihood-related activities are consistent with the priorities of the Government of Georgia. Efforts will be made to strategise interventions aimed at restoring livelihoods in conflict-affected areas in close cooperation with other international partners and NGOs operating in-country and which are specialised in these issues. This will be accomplished through the Livelihoods Sub-group under the Early Recovery Cluster which will serve as a platform for strategic planning, coordination and discussions amongst different stakeholders and the government.

#### **Activities**

- Improved access to micro finance, particularly for agricultural/rural activities.
- Technical assistance, including trainings for improved qualifications and skills in market demand, business counselling, planning and management, labour information, etc, with special focus on youth, women and insular small scale economic activities.
- Engagement of the local capacities and resources of affected population (IDPs and other affected populations) in the rehabilitation of productive and social community infrastructure.
- Livelihood impact assessments.
- Support to local administrative capacity in responding to recovery needs.

#### **Expected Impact**

A significant part of the neediest population directly and indirectly affected, benefit from immediate livelihood opportunities/solutions.

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<b>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I01</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Livelihood Support to IDPs in Collective Centres in Tbilisi</b>	<b>210,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	The overall objective of this activity is to provide 200 households with small business support in either establishing or continuing small businesses, to ensure that they have income in the coming (winter) period	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200 IDP families in collective centres in Tbilisi (new caseload)	
	<b>Partners</b>	n/a	
<b>INTERNATIONAL ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN CHARITIES (IOCC)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I02</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Ensure Self-sufficiency Through Income Generation Initiatives for IDPs</b>	<b>345,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To facilitate economic sustainability through promoting economic activities, particularly of women IDPs in Tbilisi collective centre	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300 IDPs (primarily women) in various Tbilisi Collective Centres	
	<b>Partners</b>	Georgian Orthodox Church	
<b>RELIEF INTERNATIONAL (RI)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I03</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Economic Recovery Stimulus Project</b>	<b>700,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Help re-establish local businesses in the affected areas to ensure an immediate sustainable source of income for families. Restore local market functions in conflict-affected communities	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300 small business households in Gori district with an estimated 1,500 direct beneficiaries	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, local authorities, local NGOs	
<b>SAVE THE CHILDREN (SC)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I04</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Livelihood Recovery and Rehabilitation for IDP Families</b>	<b>1,570,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Short term (0-3) months: Families have improved access and availability to immediate livelihood resources. Short to medium term (0-6 months): Increased community awareness and understanding of livelihoods services and practices to better provide for children's basic needs; Basic (two weeks) professional courses provided to youth and heads of vulnerable families; Livelihood support (tools and materials) distributed to successful applicants; Youths provided with livelihood skills and small business training. Linkages with existing Georgian businesses to access the services or skills acquired by participants	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	12,000 IDPs living in collective centres and host families (including bread-winners who have lost their jobs directly or indirectly due to the conflict)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local NGO partners	

*NOTE: In this and the following sections, the right column shows gross requirements or fundraising target, irrespective of funding to date. See Table IV (p. 51) for current funding status, counting funding to date, of each project.*

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<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I05</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Restoring Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict-Affected Areas</b>	<b>1,950,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Mitigating the risks of affected groups falling deeper into poverty while, at the same time laying the foundations for sustainable livelihoods, private sector development and employment growth: Participation in small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation; Provision of professional training ( <i>training to ensure availability of skills</i> ); Support provision of microfinance facilities for small-scale economic activities; Support provision of technical assistance to micro-finance applicants and MFIs; Assessment of the impact of the crisis on the local economy	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,400 households (returnees, resettled IDPs and local communities in conflict-affected areas)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Office of the Governor of the Shida Kartli Region, Targeted municipalities, ministries of Economic Development and Agriculture, Gori University, Kareli VET Centre, National NGOs	
<b>UNDP &amp; UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I06AB</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthening Government Capacities to Respond to Recovery Needs and Priorities in the Shida Kartli Region</b>	<b>530,000</b>  <b>(UNDP: 350,000)</b>  <b>(UN-HABITAT: 180,000)</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Strengthen local authorities' capacities to provide an immediate and a full-scale kick-off to the early recovery and disaster risk reduction activities. Local and international expertise will be provided to strengthen capacities of local authorities in coordinating, identifying, designing and implementing priority early recovery and disaster risk reduction activities, including elaboration/implementation of the respective early recovery and disaster risk reduction mapping, tools and plans in a participatory manner	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected population in the Shida Kartli region (about 30,000 persons)	
	<b>Partners</b>	State Ministers office on Regional Issues, Regional Office of the Governor, Municipalities of Gori, Kareli, Kashuri, and Kaspi. Public Defenders Office, Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Service, Parliamentary Gender Equality Council, CSOs	
<b>WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL (WVI)</b>  <b>GEO-08/ER/I07</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Temporary Urban Income Generation</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To promote economic activities and opportunities for 2,500 IDPs residing in collective centres in Tbilisi. To protect the existing Tbilisi job market, economic activities would be insular in nature (i.e. within the centres) and promote IDPs taking ownership of their own work potential through creation of a skills set inventory per centre. This will provide tangible benefits to the IDPs within the centres and to the aid community.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,500 individuals direct (10,000 indirect)	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN agencies and INGOs in the shelter group	
<b>Total</b>			<b>6,305,000</b>

## 3.2 FOOD SECURITY

**Lead Agency: WFP/FAO**

### Needs Analysis

Since the beginning of the conflict the actors the Food Aid Coordination Group focused on assisting the victims of the conflict, particularly 127,499 IDPs in Georgia through provision of emergency food rations. Assessments<sup>8</sup> indicate that this population remains extremely vulnerable and is almost 100% dependent on external food and non-food assistance for their survival. Although IDPs receive food aid, their dietary diversity is low, which is a function of the lack of cash resources and an uneven and insufficient supply of complementary food. The assessment recommends that upwards of 55,000 IDPs receive emergency food/cash support through the winter, and 45,000 vulnerable returnees and other vulnerable conflict-affected persons should receive food and complementary food distributions. In Gori and Tbilisi food markets are functioning normally and cash transfers to IDPs would be more appropriate than food assistance. Also, during the IDP survey, three quarters of the interviewees mentioned cash as an urgent need. As a result of the changing circumstances and new needs, a Food Security Cluster has now been formed as part of the revision of the Flash Appeal.

In the conflict-affected areas, particularly the adjacent in the north of the Shida Kartli district, people have now started to return in larger numbers and are facing a high risk of food insecurity. About 48% of the total population in Georgia live in rural areas and 53% of Georgians are employed in agriculture. Agriculture is, therefore, the main economic safety net for the majority of the population. Poverty in Georgia is predominantly rural – accounting for 59 % of the total poor, and 62% of extreme poor. The highest incidence of poverty in Georgia occurs in Shida Kartli (59.4%), with households self-employed in agriculture and a high number of subsistence farmers. The population in South Shida Kartly, however, was less affected by the conflict and does not require external assistance.

Assessments highlight the potential negative impact of the conflict on food security for the populations in the conflict-affected areas. Interruption in water supply has led to losses in the wheat and maize harvests. Displacement, market disruption and the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) has further negatively impacted agricultural output as people have been unable to tend to their crops and market their produce. The decreased harvest not only affects local population's access to food but also the ability to sustain the return of displaced populations over the winter and to feed livestock over the coming months. Villages in the adjacent areas, where the majority of those who have remained are elderly, will require particular assistance in terms of food security and attention to early recovery activities.

The disruption of irrigation water originating in South Ossetia caused severe damage to agricultural output and poses a significant risk for future production. Farmers are already indebted and are unable to procure new inputs for the upcoming farming activities. The region usually produces 415,000 MTs<sup>9</sup> of horticulture and staple food crops annually; yields in 2009 will be far lower. Without resumption of irrigation, not only will this year's fruit crops be lost but the trees themselves may eventually die, resulting in enormous capital losses and posing a major, long-term threat to food security and livelihoods. Furthermore, drinking water for human and animal consumption is at serious risk. Small scale farmers who were prevented from harvesting the summer crops due to the conflict and displacement will not likely be able to plant their winter season crop in October 2008. Therefore, emergency supplies to the most vulnerable conflict-affected farming households of rain-fed seed and related implements for spring planting is recommended to restore food production capacity.

Affected livestock farmers urgently need external support in the form of feeds to sustain livestock during the winter, and to ensure their survival and continued productivity and reproduction. Besides the immediate impacts in severely reducing household's food security and incomes, the negative consequences of de-stocking productive capital will last for years. Livestock-keeping small-scale farmers who have been affected by the conflict will be at risk of the introduction and spread of diseases during restocking, and need improved veterinary services. In 2006 poultry production experienced a market shock due to Avian Influenza alerts in the Caucasus region. The poultry sector started to recover from the shock in 2007; however, an outbreak that same year of African Swine Fever resulted in a significant depletion of the swine population. These events have had a direct

<sup>8</sup> WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment, September 2008.

<sup>9</sup> Figures from State Statistic department averaged over the past three years (2004-7) by FAO, September 2008.

affect on the livelihoods and food security of small scale farmers who suffered animal losses as well as market losses.

For the returnees and conflict-affected rural population, the food security strategy will focus on the provision of emergency food assistance to the most vulnerable households and to provide agricultural support to affected farm households to support life sustaining initiatives in rural areas for returnees, resettled IDPs and vulnerable local rural households. It is expected that this will catalyse the sustainable rural development process in the region, and the effective and smooth reintegration of IDPs with local population. Additionally, the Food Security Cluster will, through monitoring the situation, ensure the linkage of emergency food relief with agricultural activities. These activities will, in turn, seek to strengthen the affected population's self reliance through sustainable practices.

### **Objectives**

- To support the ongoing relief effort by meeting the immediate food security needs of an estimated 100,000 IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable persons in conflict-affected areas.
- To maintain adequate food consumption and prevent nutritional deficiencies and depletion of assets among the affected population.
- To support agriculture livelihood activities for the rural population by restarting their farming activities after having incurred damages due to loss of farming assets and lack of cash flow due to farming debts.
- To link and mainstream livelihood activities in the agriculture sector with cross cutting issues in other clusters including gender, protection and other social issues.

### **Activities**

- Conduct needs assessments.
- Provide remaining (temporary and long-term) IDPs with access to a basic food ration and complementary food through in-kind or cash transfers to ensure adequate consumption through-out the winter period (October 2008 through March 2009).
- Provide cash-transfers to IDPs for basic and complementary food.
- Provide vulnerable returnees and other vulnerable conflict-affected persons with basic food commodities through the winter period (October 2008 through March 2009).
- Improve surveillance of major trans-boundary animal diseases (e.g. Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth Disease) and enhance bio-security to minimise risk of incursion and spread of diseases.
- Coordination of agriculture sector interventions to provide effective and targeted support to the most vulnerable conflict-affected families.
- Provide basic water supply to most urgently needed farms for humans, animals and plants.

### **Outputs**

- Distribution of food rations/cash transfers for food for up to 55,000 IDPs.
- Distribution of cash for up to 55,000 IDPs for complementary food.
- Distribution of food rations for up to 45,000 vulnerable returnees and other vulnerable persons in conflict-affected areas.
- Cluster coordination in support of the humanitarian community with efficient humanitarian relief linked to very early recovery efforts supporting the agriculture-based livelihoods of the affected population of the adjacent areas.
- Emergency supply of drinking and irrigation water provided to up to 5,000 most vulnerable conflict-affected farming households.
- Emergency supply of rain-fed seed and related implements for spring planting to the most vulnerable conflict-affected farming households to restore food production capacity.
- Emergency provision of 5,000 MTs of feed and 10,000 doses of de-wormers for 10,000 head of livestock of 10,000 small scale farming households in conflict-affected areas.
- Emergency Food Security Assessment completed.

### **Expected Impact**

- Food security situation of the affected populations improved and stabilised.
- Food security situation of the affected populations almost restored to pre-conflict levels and access to food improved.

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<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM (ACF)</b> <b>GEO-08/A02 (New)</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Stabilisation of Socio-economic Conditions for IDPs and Returnees Affected in Shida Kartli</b>	<b>477,542</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Distribution of winter crops, seed potatoes, milk cows, fodder, fuel for cultivation	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500 conflict-affected families (2,500 persons)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Local authorities, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	
<b>FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)</b> <b>GEO-08/A03 (New)</b> <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Agriculture Sector/Emergency Coordination &amp; Programme Support Unit</b>	<b>550,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provide operational and technical support to coordinate agriculture-based livelihood support interventions targeting the most vulnerable conflict-affected families.	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 50,000 conflict-affected families (returnees, IDPs, host families, and other most vulnerable groups) and Food Security Cluster stakeholders	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government line ministries/departments, I/NGOs, CBOs, contractors, UN agencies, beneficiaries	
<b>FAO</b> <b>GEO-08/A04 (New)</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Supply of Livestock Feed in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Prevent de-stocking due to lack and/or high cost of feeds and water supply for livestock during the 2008 winter period	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 livestock owners/households (50,000 persons) in conflict-affected areas of - Shida Kartli Region	
	<b>Partners</b>	Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection Units of the MoA, CBOs, I/NGOs, UN agencies	
<b>FAO</b> <b>GEO-08/A05 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency assistance to prevent Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) in Livestock in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	<b>590,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Improve surveillance of major TAD diseases (eg Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth Disease); enhance bio-security to minimise risk of incursion and spread of diseases	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 livestock owners in conflict-affected areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection Units of the MoA, CBOs, I/NGOs, UN agencies	
<b>FAO</b> <b>GEO-08/A06 (New)</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Assistance for Spring Planting for Food Crop Production for Small-scale Farmers In Conflict-affected Areas</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Restoration of crop production and food security for the most vulnerable conflict-affected farmers	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 conflicted-affected families (50,000 persons)	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA, CBOs, I/NGOs, UN agencies, SC, WVI, CARE, ACF, CARITAS, Mercy Corps, CHF, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	
<b>IOCC</b> <b>GEO-08/A07 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Ensure Self-Sufficiency and Food Security through Facilitating Economic Recovery of the Shida Kartli and Other Conflict-Affected Areas</b>	<b>287,500</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To facilitate livelihood recovery, food security and economic sustainability through: a) the provision of agricultural inputs (livestock, seeds, diesel, tools, etc.) to 300 farmers in conflict-affected areas of Shida Kartli (villages in the adjacent areas) b) the provision of 200 grants for micro-businesses in Gori and its surrounding, as well as villages in the adjacent areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500 families (2,500 persons) in Shida Kartli and other conflict-affected areas (Gori and villages in the adjacent areas)	
	<b>Partner</b>	Georgian Orthodox Church	

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<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>IOCC</b> <b>GEO-08/A08 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Complementary Food Distribution to IDPs in Villages in the Adjacent Areas</b>	<b>485,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide complementary food to IDPs in villages in the adjacent areas	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,500 conflict-affected families (10,000 persons) in the adjacent areas	
	<b>Partner</b>	Georgian Orthodox Church	
<b>IOM</b> <b>GEO-08/A09 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Community Stabilisation for Returnees in the Akhagori District in Georgia Through Livelihood Support Initiatives</b>	<b>350,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To assist local farmers who have returned to the Akhagori District in alleviating social and economic consequences due to lost harvests and/or damaged crops through provision of seeds, fertilisers, fuel subsidies and tools, access to tractor rental	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	200 conflict-affected families (1,000 persons) who have returned to the Akhagori district	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA, MRA, FAO, UNDP, local authorities, local farmer and business associations	
<b>INTERNATIONAL RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT, INC (IRD)</b> <b>GEO-08/A10 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Food Security for Returnees and Communities Hosting IDPs</b>	<b>940,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Through the provision of essential seed, tool and livestock packages to returning IDPs and hosting families, and through work on agriculture infrastructure in return and hosting communities, IRD will ensure household food security and mitigate the disruption to the household income for returnees and communities hosting IDPs, whilst also actively supporting sustainable return	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Previously displaced families who have returned to villages north of Gori and host families in Shida and Kvemo Kartli (2,500 families supported in total) – 10,000 persons	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoA, District and local authorities in Shida Kartli and Kvemo Kartli	
<b>OXFAM</b> <b>GEO-08/A11 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Recovery and Strengthening of Livelihood Capacity and Food Security in Conflict-Affected Villages</b>	<b>400,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Restore and strengthen livelihood & food security for ten villages in the north of Gori through the provision of seeds, fodder, tools, livestock, short technical courses and access to irrigation water	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Ten villages in the north of Gori	
	<b>Partners</b>	Civil society institute, local authorities	



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<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNITED METHODIST COMMITTEE ON RELIEF (UMCOR)</b>  <b>GEO-08/A12 (New)</b>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Livelihood Assistance to IDPs in Shida Kartli</b>	<b>900,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To mitigate the economic impact of the crisis on UMCOR's currently active programmes by improving the incomes and livelihoods of IDPs in Shida Kartli over the five month life of the programme. The programme will provide seeds, tools, equipment, agrochemicals (fertilizers & pesticides) and other productive agricultural assets that were destroyed in UMCOR's current, ongoing, agriculture programmes. Start-up grants will be provided to farmers and agribusiness owners to have ready access to operating capital to restart their businesses. This request will allow UMCOR to quickly restart its ongoing programmes to mitigate against the disruption since August 2008	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	600 conflict-affected small-holder farmer households in the villages of Tkviavi, Brotsleti, Megvrekisi, Tirdznisi, Avlevi, Rekha and Shindisi of Shida Kartli region (estimated 3,000 persons as direct beneficiaries)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Office of the Governor of the Shida Kartli Region, Municipalities Gori, and Kareli districts, MoA, farmer communities	
<b>UNDP</b>  <b>GEO-08/A13 (New)</b>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Enhancing Capacity to Restore Agricultural Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict- Affected Areas</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To enhance local capacities for life-sustaining initiatives in rural areas of the Shida Kartli region for returnees, resettled IDPs and local rural households; Enhancing capacities of local governments, business support organisations, private sector and education institutions in developing and providing agricultural extension services to the farmers. Building capacities for provision of vocational education and training in agriculture professions in the region; Seed agricultural inputs would be attached to increase the demand for such services from the farmers' side; Provision of temporary employment opportunities for farming households in agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation activities ( <i>Cleaning and maintenance of irrigation canals and other facilities, cleaning of farm roads, rehabilitation of storage facilities, transformation of various types of land into arable, etc.</i> ); Enhancing Government and private sectors capacities in ensuring animal and plant health welfare through strengthening basic veterinary and plant protection service providers locally (both public and private). Support local governments in assessing the needs for value added opportunities for the small-scale processing facilities in the region (in collaboration with other partners)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	600 conflict-affected families and small-holder households (returnees, resettled IDPs and local communities in conflict-affected areas)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Office of the Governor of the Shida Kartli Region, Municipalities Gori, Khashuri, Kareli, and Kaspi, MoA, national NGOs	

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<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>WFP</b>  <b>GEO-08/F01</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Emergency Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations (PRRO 10211.1)</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<p>WFP will provide emergency food assistance to 100,000 persons affected by the conflict in the region through the provision of emergency food rations and cash transfers. Initially, basic food rations will be provided as WFP in-kind rations, however, gradually, as the population stabilises and more temporary shelter locations with adequate cooking facilities have been identified for the remaining IDPs, a transition to cash transfers will be explored and implemented where possible, based on assessment</p> <p>Returnees and vulnerable populations in the conflict zones will be provided with emergency food rations through the winter. Depending on assessment and implementation of agricultural livelihood recovery programmes, WFP will scale down food distribution</p> <p>Distribution will be coordinated with the relevant government authorities and carried out through agreements with partner organisations</p>
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable conflict-affected populations
	<b>Partners</b>	National authorities, SC, WVI, CARE, ACF, CARITAS, Mercy Corps, IOCC
<b>Total: Food Security</b>		<b>35,380,042</b>
<b>Plus: fully funded or closed projects not presented in revision</b>		<b>112,714</b>
<b>Grand Total: Food Security</b>		<b>35,492,756</b>

### **3.3 HEALTH**

**Lead Agency: WHO**

#### **Objectives**

Given the current situation, all health partners aim to support the MoLHSA and the national health authorities to deal effectively with current health needs and evolving changes in the health sector. This is planned to be achieved through the following key objectives:

1. Support the MoLHSA in leading the Health Cluster coordination, working with health partners with agreed strategies and joint action to monitor health threats, respond to the critical health and nutritional needs of affected population, and collaborate with the early recovery cluster to ensure healthy and sustainable livelihood of the affected population;
2. Address critical gaps in health service delivery in the affected areas by ensuring access and provision essential health services (in particular PHC, reproductive health and mental health services), public health programmes and supply of emergency medical supplies and pharmaceutical including vaccines;
3. Address critical needs for the reconstruction/rehabilitation and refurbishment of damaged health infrastructure.

#### **Strategy**

The projects included in the revised Flash Appeal respond to the needs identified in the JNA. Moreover, the Flash Appeal also proposes a package of projects which serve as a safety net for the 30,000 IDPs during the immediate and forthcoming winter period until the mechanisms outlined in the JNA (such as inclusion of IDPs under the Medical Assistance Program for the Poor) become fully operational.

#### **Activities**

A precondition to ensure healthy and sustainable livelihood of the affected populations is to have safe, equitable and sustainable access to essential health services. This includes PHC as well as referral health services. The health partners in close coordination with the MoLHSA will work together to meet these needs through implementation of the following activities:

- Maintaining health cluster coordination of all health partners led by MoLHSA and close exchange of information and collaboration with other relevant clusters in particular with early recovery;
- Assessing, monitoring the affected populations and their health and nutrition needs and vulnerabilities;
- Promoting evidence-based feeding practices and covering unmet micronutrient needs of women and children;
- Supporting the MoLHSA in detecting, investigating and responding to disease outbreaks through the routine diseases surveillance systems/early warning systems and eventually targeted immunisation campaigns for the displaced and host communities;
- Assisting the MoLHSA in ensuring access and coverage to essential health services for all affected segments of the population, in particular those displaced:
- Supporting the re-integration of displaced health professionals into the mobile/outreach health units and the existing PHC network;
- Supporting mobile/outreach health units through existing health centres in providing PHC services including maternal/child health and reproductive health services, psychosocial support, mental health and other chronic disease services;
- Monitoring the needs and distribution of emergency medical supplies and pharmaceutical including vaccines; storage and cold chain to health facilities;
- Supporting basic rehabilitation of essential health facilities and providing necessary equipment to make them functional in crises-affected areas.

#### **Expected Impact**

- Health response coordinated in a joint and inclusive strategy with all national and international partners;
- Capacity of the MoLHSA in health crisis strengthened;
- Critical health and nutrition needs identified through an effective mechanism of assessments and information management (collection, analysis and dissemination);
- Access to essential health services primary, secondary, tertiary and emergency health/nutrition services ensured;

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- Damaged health facilities equipped and restored.

<b>Health</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>Hellenicare</b>  <b>GEO-08/H17</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Primary Health Care initiative (PHCI) for the Affected Population</b>	<b>135,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension of coverage area of PHC services through already operating medical mobile units including psychosocial support to IDPs in Collective Centres and other places, with referrals to the existing Hellenicare's Tbilisi medical centre, in close coordination with others partners</li> <li>• Provision of diagnostic care, laboratory services, in-patient surgical assistance to IDPs in the existing Hellenicare medical centres (Tbilisi, Tsalka and Tsikhisjvari)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 15.000 displaced and conflict-affected populations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tbilisi</li> <li>• Bolnisi region (including Bolnisi town)</li> <li>• Borjomi region (including Borjomi town)</li> <li>• Dmanisi Region (including Dmanisi town)</li> <li>• Gori and surroundings (including Gori town)</li> <li>• Kvemo Kartli region</li> <li>• Rustavi region (including Rustavi town)</li> <li>• Tianeti region (including Tianeti town)</li> <li>• Tsalka region (including Tslka town)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, other national and international partners	
<b>IOM</b>  <b>GEO-08/H20</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support to Conflict-affected Populations</b>	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive needs assessment of the mental and psychosocial needs of those affected by the conflict</li> <li>• Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected PHC providers, working in identified PHCs, on early detection/diagnosis of mental health disorders management and basic counselling</li> <li>• Mental health awareness-raising sessions for selected social workers, community leaders, religious leaders and other relevant actors</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	PHC providers, social workers, community leaders and others. Displaced and conflict-affected populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tbilisi</li> <li>• Akhgori district</li> <li>• Gori and surroundings (including Gori town)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, other national and international partners	
<b>IRD</b>  <b>GEO-08/H04</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Health Provision in Outlying Collective Centres</b>	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of PHC services through medical mobile units including psychosocial support to IDPs currently residing in host families, in peri-urban and rural areas of Gori (and host family members themselves if necessary), in close coordination with others partners;</li> <li>• Additional support will be provided to collective centres if requested</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gori region (including Gori town)</li> <li>• Imereti region</li> <li>• Zugdidi district (including Zugdidi town)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, other national and international partners	

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<b>Health</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>MERLIN</b> <b>GEO-08/H09</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency PHC and Psychological Support to Conflict-affected Population</b>	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-going assessment and identification of critical health needs and gaps to elaborate a response strategy (early health assessment baseline done in September 2008)</li> <li>• Provision of comprehensive PHC services including psychosocial support to IDPs on evidence-based information</li> <li>• Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected general practitioners and nurses working in identified PHCs on early detection/diagnosis of mental health disorders management</li> <li>• Support local capacity on psychosocial interventions for vulnerable groups (elderly and children)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHC providers</li> <li>• Displaced and conflict-affected populations in: Avnevi, Nikos, Ditsi, Kveshi, Akhrisi, Akhaldaba, Kheltubani, Didi Mejvriskhevi, Zerti, Bebuki, Ruisi, Dirbi, Breti, Dzevera, Tirdznisi, Tkviavi, Plavi, Karalet'i, Mereti, Shinidisi</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, other national and international partners	
<b>OXFAM</b> <b>GEO-08/H19</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Restore PHC Services of Displaced Population Living in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of critical needs of PHC services</li> <li>• Renovation and refurbishment of five PHC facilities</li> <li>• Provision of basic medical equipment, including essential drugs and medical supplies</li> <li>• Provision of PHC services through medical mobile units in close coordination with others partners</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	About 10,000 displaced and conflict-affected populations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gori and surroundings (including Gori town)</li> <li>• Shida Kartli region</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, other national and international partners	
<b>UMCOR</b> <b>GEO-08/H21</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Maternal and Child Health Nutrition</b>	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordination and countrywide provision of Breast Milk Substitutes (BMS) for non-breastfed infants</li> <li>• Provision of special food for lactating women (micronutrients and milk powder)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, CLARITAS XXI, other national and international partners	

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<b>Health</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>  <b>GEO-08/H08</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support and Increase Access and Restore capacity (including emergency) of RH Services in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	<b>230,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Extension of coverage area of RH Mobile Team in providing outreach RH services, including emergency services, prevention and basic response measures to cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) on the bases of already done assessment; Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected RH service providers on prevention and management of SGBV, including elaboration of the clinical service guidelines and protocols on management of SGBV cases, including sexual transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; Provision of RH equipment and supplies to restore RH service delivery capacity at the primary, secondary and specialised health care facilities; Support coordinating efforts on humanitarian response activities related to RH and SGBV issues among all actors involved; Advocate population awareness and wide dissemination of public health messages on RH/RR and SGBV issues	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shida Kartli region</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, women's NGOs, other national and international partners	
<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>  <b>GEO-08/H02</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Support for Child and Maternal Feeding</b>	<b>680,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Ensure that the nutritional needs of the targeted IDPs are met in compliance with the internationally recognised principles through: Provision of traditional complementary and supplementary food supply for children under-two (2,294 children); Ongoing assessment of the nutrition status through monitoring and counselling on feeding practices; Advocacy and coordination of relevant food supply and distribution	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide (pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under-five)	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, WFP, UMCOR, CLARITAS XXI other national and international partners	
<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>  <b>GEO-08/H06</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthen Health Cluster Coordination and Information Management</b>	<b>250,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Work with the MoHLSA and health partners on agreed strategies and joint action to ensure that health gaps are filled through appropriate outreach operations and donor coordination: Analyse findings of joint needs assessments and other health information available to identify critical gaps in the health response of underserved areas to prevent overlaps in interventions; Prevent and reduce excess morbidity and mortality among the IDPs and host communities through improved disease surveillance system and health information management; Facilitate the introduction of WHO standards and guidelines and national health protocols among health stakeholders; Ensure sustainability of the humanitarian operation through strong partnership with the other sectors and support the development of early recovery and transition strategies linking relief, recovery and development assistance	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, national and international partners	

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<b>Health</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>GEO-08/H07</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Essential PHC and Public Health Services to IDPs</b>	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the provision of primary care services through integration of 250 IDP health professionals into Georgia's public health system</li> <li>• Provision of basic medical and other equipments to support PHC home care visits</li> <li>• Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected medical staff working in identified PHCs</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	PHC providers Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, national and international partners	
<b>WVI</b> <b>GEO-08/H12</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Psycho-social Support for Georgian Communities (PSGC)</b>	<b>200,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long-term coverage area of Help Desk service in the existing collective centres already operating to support psychosocial activities to IDPs</li> <li>• Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected PHC, providers, community members and families to identify early detection/diagnosis of mental health disorders management and basic counselling</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	PHC providers, families and others, 50,000 displaced and conflict-affected populations in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tbilisi (including Tbilisi town and limited districts of Vake-Saburtalo, Gidani-Nadzaladevi)</li> <li>• Imereti region</li> <li>• Kakheti region</li> </ul>	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA, MRA, WHO, other national and international partners	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,445,000</b>

### **3.4 LOGISTICS**

**Lead Agency: WFP**

#### **Strategy**

From the onset of the crisis logistics infrastructure gaps have been largely addressed through the Logistics Cluster. Storage and transport capacity is now available, the railroad is functional and prices of the logistics services are stable. However, the common approach to logistics planning and coordination facilitated by the Cluster, as well as the current storage and transport services provided, have made operations more efficient and have added value. Cost savings have been, and continue to be, achieved on warehousing and transport (efficiencies of scale), and convoys are organised to "insecure" areas beyond the Russian checkpoints.

The WFP special operation project for the common logistics services (storage, transport, coordination) has received sufficient funding to extend the logistics' service provision until end of December 2008. As a result of its combined achievements and services, various NGOs and UN agencies have requested that the Logistics Cluster remains active (without its previous telecommunications component) in order to coordinate logistics requirements of the humanitarian community.

#### **Objectives**

- To ensure the provision of urgently needed key relief items to IDPs in Georgia, through the provision of a dedicated fleet and temporary storage space to the humanitarian community.
- To enhance coordination, predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response under the Cluster approach.

#### **Current Activities**

- Provision of a dedicated trucking fleet for delivery of relief items available to all humanitarian actors.
- Provision of temporary storage facilities for all humanitarian actors in strategic locations.

#### **Expected Outcomes**

- A timely, efficient and well-coordinated delivery of relief items through provision of sufficient transport and storage support.
- Enhanced logistics coordination and information sharing amongst all humanitarian actors through Logistics Cluster meetings.



### 3.5 PROTECTION

**Lead Agencies:** UNHCR (sub-sector co-leads: UNICEF [Education] & OHCHR (Human Rights))

#### Overall Objective

The overall objective of this sector is the promotion of applicable international human rights and humanitarian law and in particular of the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* as well as provision of effective and efficient technical assistance and support to government partners, NGOs and other stakeholders. This objective will be pursued with a view to securing that the rights of IDPs and conflict-affected men, women, boys and girls are respected, protected and fulfilled through all stages of the displacement cycle, including through the mainstreaming of protection throughout all sectors.

#### Specific Objectives

- Humanitarian access is negotiated and provided.
- Displaced populations are protected against forcible return to or resettlement in any place where their life, safety, liberty and/or health would be at risk.
- Proper governmental registration and documentation of IDPs is carried out to secure access of IDPs to their rights and to contribute to the effective and efficient arrangement of life-saving and other assistance measures.
- Promotion, protection and fulfilment of the rights of displaced and conflict-affected children, including their right to education.
- Specific and targeted responses are developed in humanitarian programmes serving socially vulnerable groups such as children, GBV victims/survivors the older people and the disabled.
- Conflict-affected persons in areas contaminated by ERW are protected from its dangers.
- Enhancement of Government IDP management capacities.
- Establishment of a systematic and comprehensive protection monitoring and response mechanism for IDPs, returnees and other war affected populations.

Within this sector, the strategy is to ensure protection and realisation of the rights of IDPs based on a gender/age-sensitive approach. Activities will focus on regions of displacement, of return and other war-affected areas of Georgia. The aim is to foster the resilience and capacity of the displaced community to respond to the main protection concerns arising from the dramatic experiences they have endured prior and during their displacement. This will be done through advocacy and direct actions. While registration, provision of legal information on the right for a fair trial and access to justice, access to education and measures to attenuate the impact of displacement on IDPs and returnees will be pursued, additional activities will be identified through frequent assessment done in consultation with the displaced community on their evolving and specific needs. The Protection Cluster will also work out a framework that clarifies benchmarks to be met (safety and dignity) to support their voluntary return or other durable solutions.

#### Activities

##### **a) Overarching monitoring, response and referral mechanism (UNHCR, OHCHR, UNICEF)**

- Intensive advocacy and negotiation to provide and support access to humanitarian corridors.
- Creation of a country-wide protection monitoring mechanism for IDPs, based on mobile teams, the IDP committees and *fora* for participation in all collective centres, which feed back their findings and systemic concerns into the UN Humanitarian Coordination Protection Working Group.
- Identification of particularly vulnerable IDPs (including unaccompanied or separated children, disabled persons, severely distressed persons, single-headed households, members of mixed families, older people) through this systematic monitoring effort and establishment of a response mechanism, which ensures that individuals identified to be in need of protection or assistance are referred to the respective services.
- Creation of a monitoring and response mechanism in the adjacent areas to enhance protection of returnees and to allow IDPs to make an informed decision on their return.
- Strengthening of national and local capacity to ensure improved access by conflict-affected persons to justice and international human rights protection mechanisms.
- Monitoring of the returns process to ensure that the voluntary nature of return, and relevant standards of safety and dignity are upheld.

**b) Registration and documentation and other measures to strengthen IDP management capacities of the authorities (UNHCR, IOM)**

- Technical support, advice and monitoring provided to authorities engaged in registration and documentation matters.
- Support for the MRA in establishing a proper collective centre management and decentralised service point system.
- Support for the MRA in establishing a “hotline” and improving its website.
- Awareness campaigns on registration matters and rights of IDPs conducted.

**c) Legal protection and advice (UNHCR, OHCHR, UNDP, UNIFEM)**

- Access to legal advice capacity for IDPs is strengthened and established in new areas of displacement.
- Legal advice and protection NGO network strengthened.

**d) Equal access to rights for IDPs and other vulnerable groups (OHCHR)**

There are numerous human rights concerns, with regard to the situation of the IDPs such as their enjoyment of rights to adequate shelter, health, education, property rights as well as equal access to social benefits. To prevent further violations of their rights, and ensure human rights mainstreaming into the UN humanitarian effort, OHCHR will:

- provide technical assistance to the authorities concerned with human rights to uphold their obligations;
- provide technical assistance to domestic human rights institutions monitoring the rights of IDPs and other vulnerable groups with a view of enhancing protection;
- mainstream human rights in the efforts of international organisations in the context of humanitarian operations related to the areas affected by the conflict.

**e) Gender-based violence (UNFPA, UNHCR)<sup>10</sup>**

- Strengthen civil society and government’s capacity for providing shelter services to the victims of GBV by expansion of the shelter for the GBV victims/survivors in Tbilisi and setting up of a shelter in Gori.
- Expand existing GBV counselling and response services among others through establishment of a hotline to refer women and girls to health facilities, police, and social workers and thus ensure improved reporting and response to GBV.
- Support the engagement of women with camp/collective centre security services to ensure that management provides adequate lighting, security and other forms of protection for women to prevent GBV.
- Through awareness raising campaign sensitise the displaced and other conflict-affected population on the grave consequences of GBV and trafficking in human beings and on the benefits for the community of preventing these.
- Strengthen national gender equality mechanisms (namely Parliamentary Council for Gender Equality) by supporting the new Gender Resource Centre in Gori.
- Further disseminate inter-agency guidelines on response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

**f) Protection measures for persons in a specifically vulnerable situation (UNHCR, UNICEF)**

- General protection monitoring and response mechanisms serve the identification of persons in a particularly vulnerable situation (including unaccompanied or separated children, older people, disabled persons, severely distressed persons, single female-headed households, and members of ethnic minorities and mixed families) and assist them in approaching available governmental and NGO legal, social and other services and in making applications for any applicable assistance schemes (e.g. TSA).
- Provision of urgently needed targeted assistance which is not provided or not available in a timely manner under government services to individuals in most vulnerable situations.

**g) Protection of children separated from their caregivers (UNICEF, UNHCR)**

- Provide technical assistance to help prevent the separation of children from families; when it occurs facilitate the identification, registration and medical screening of separated children.

<sup>10</sup> Part of the activities under this section will be covered by the UNHCR project “Protection of IDPs and Returnees” while the other part will be covered by “UN Joint Project for Greater Gender Equality: Prevention of Gender Based Violence and Support to its Victims” managed by UNFPA (partners UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF and UN RC Office).

- Provide technical assistance to ensure that family-tracing systems are put in place with appropriate care and protection mechanisms.
- Respond to needs of displaced children in institutions, further support de-institutionalisation and alternative, community-based care for children.
- Ensure appointment of the care providers to separate/unaccompanied children and monitor/follow up on the care they provide to the children.

**h) Protection of children/adolescents from violence and abuse (UNICEF)**

- Monitor, advocate against and report on severe, systematic abuse, violence and exploitation.
- Prevent sexual abuse and exploitation of children and women by monitoring, reporting and advocating against instances of sexual violence.
- Disseminate to government officials and other stakeholders guidelines and international standards on child protection.

**i) Psycho-social assistance to children/adolescents affected by conflict in Georgia (UNICEF, UNHCR)**

- Establish psycho-social support and recreational spaces in IDP collective centres and communities of return, specifically targeting young children, primary school-age children, and adolescents.
- Distribute recreational and didactic materials.
- Train and build capacity of national counterparts and responding agencies on their specific needs.

**j) Education (UNICEF, UNHCR)**

- Ensure full access of education facilities for all children/adolescents and the resumption of schooling.
- Ensure access to schools for IDP children and adolescents in host schools, including those without documentation or school records.
- Provision of teaching, learning and recreational materials to all primary schools in conflict-affected areas.
- Provision of teacher training and capacity building of school staff.

**k) Protection from mines and ERW (UNICEF)**

- Mine risk education campaigns conducted for at-risk civilians, especially children, in areas contaminated with ERW.
- ERW and Mine Risk education mainstreamed into the curricula of schools for 30,000 children in regions contaminated with ERW.
- Within established mechanisms monitor, report on, and advocate against the use of mines and other indiscriminate weapons.

**l) Working towards durable solutions (UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM)**

- Uphold and promote the right to return while at the same time emphasize that IDPs – in exercising their freedom of movement – have a right to choose between return to their homes, integration at the places of displacement or resettlement elsewhere in the country.
- Identify and plan from the outset possible durable solutions for displaced persons once conditions for voluntary return are deemed feasible.
- Advocate that conditions for return are included in the agenda of the relevant authorities and international community.

**Expected Impact**

- Humanitarian access granted to all parts of the country affected by the conflict and to all affected populations.
- Displaced populations, including children separated from their caregivers, are properly registered and documented.
- Government policies and practices are compliant with the Guiding Principles and underlying international legal obligations, in particular protection of members of minorities including mixed marriages is secured.
- Conflict-affected persons have better access to justice and international human rights protection mechanisms. Government's capacity is strengthened to translate Georgia's obligations under international human rights instruments into effective regulations and policies to protect

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vulnerable groups; Public Defender's and NGOs' awareness-raising and advocacy capacity is enhanced.

- GBV victims/survivors receive quality protection, medical, and psycho-social services respecting principles of confidentiality. Government and civil society's capacity is strengthened and a national referral mechanism for the victims of GBV is established. Awareness about GBV (including sexual violence, domestic violence and human trafficking) is increased among at-risk displaced and other conflict-affected citizens to prevent, reduce and address instances of GBV.
- Children's coping mechanisms are strengthened to prevent/minimise severe psychological and social distress caused by conflict and the effects of displacement.
- Children's caregivers actively engage in social safety nets and are able to address grievances generated by the conflict and displacement, including personal losses.
- The specific needs of adolescents are acknowledged and addressed.
- Awareness of the dangers from mines/ERW is enhanced and safe behaviour promoted in at-risk populations to prevent or reduce casualties.
- 30,000 children receive mines and ERW awareness education in schools in ERW contaminated areas.

<b>PROTECTION of IDPS and RETURNEES</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNHCR</b>  <b>GEO-08/P/HR/RL01</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Enhancement and Provision of Protection to IDPs and Returnees</b>	<b>6,207,603*</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Ensure protection needs are met through enhancement of the protection capacities of the Government of Georgia, NGOs and of other stakeholders as well as through systematic monitoring, registration, documentation, advocacy, legal support and referral to available social, legal and other services and assistance schemes and provision of such services for the most vulnerable. Community-based efforts to cope and address their problematic are enhanced	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Newly displaced IDPs and returnees	
	<b>Partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNHCR</li> <li>• Government partners, including MRA and CRA</li> <li>• International NGOs, including NRC, Première Urgence (PU)</li> <li>• National NGOs including TAG, Sakhli</li> <li>• Local Authorities, such as Gori Parliamentary Advisory Council on Gender</li> </ul>	

\* Budgetary requirements subject to UNHCR Budget Committee Approval.

<b>PROTECTION of HUMAN RIGHTS</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>  <b>GEO-08/P/HR/RL03</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>OHCHR Southern Caucasus</b>	<b>460,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Deployment of two Human Rights technical advisors, with appropriate support staff and equipment, to advise agencies and the authorities concerned on human rights obligations; Liaise with other international organisations in the context of humanitarian operations related to the areas affected by the conflict, including in particular relevant human rights institutions on promotion and protection of human rights	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and other conflict-affected persons, other vulnerable groups	
	<b>Partners</b>	National authorities, domestic human rights institutions, NGOs, UN agencies and regional organisations	

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<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>GEO-08/P/HR/RL02</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Psycho-social Assistance to Children Affected by Conflict in Georgia</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Support the establishment of safe environments for children and women, including child friendly spaces, and integrate psychosocial support in child protection responses	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	SC, WV, Government of Georgia	
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>GEO-08/MA01</b>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Awareness-raising on Mines, ERW and Unexploded Ordnances Amongst Children Affected by the Conflict in Georgia</b>	<b>350,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Ensure that conflict-affected children are aware of not only the risks of UXO, ERW and mines but are encouraged to behave in a way that minimises the risks to their safety	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government of Georgia, Halo Trust, local NGOs	
<b>EDUCATION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>GEO-08/E01</b>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Promotion of Access to Quality Education for All Children</b>	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that all children in conflict-affected areas have access to quality education; to restore a sense of normalcy for children to help overcome psychological and other forms of distress	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Children and conflict-affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government of Georgia, WVI, SC and other NGOs	
<b>GBV PREVENTION AND RESPONSE</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>  <b>GEO-08/P/HR/RL04</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>UN Joint Project for Greater Gender Equality: Prevention of Gender-based Violence and Support to Its Victims</b>	<b>250,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To ensure that victims/survivors of GBV have access to quality protection, medical, and psycho-social services. To increase beneficiaries' awareness regarding GBV and trafficking in human beings	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Displaced and conflict-affected women, men, and children	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, Government of Georgia, health workers, United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), UNDP, UNICEF and NGOs	
<b>UNDP &amp; UNIFEM</b>  <b>GEO-08/P/HR/RL05AB</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Strengthen Legal Support &amp; Human Rights for IDPs and Other Vulnerable Groups such as Women and Girls Affected by the Conflict</b>	<b>480,000</b>  <b>(UNIFEM: 45,000)</b>  <b>(UNDP: 435,000)</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Restore provision of legal aid and counselling, prevention of human rights violations and ensure that crises response initiatives produce equality of results for IDPs, conflict-affected vulnerable groups such as women and girls	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	40,000 IDP and other conflict-affected women headed households, widows, single mothers and other vulnerable displaced and conflict-affected citizens, men and children	
	<b>Partners</b>	Public Defenders Office, Ministry of Justice Legal Aid Service, Gender equality activities managed jointly with UNIFEM and Parliamentary Gender Equality Council, along with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and local authorities	

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<b>REGISTRATION AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>IOM</b>  <b>GEO-08/P/HR/RL06</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Capacity Building of Government Officials in Registration of IDPs and Data Management: Mobile Teams for Host Family and IDPs in Remote Areas</b>	<b>420,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Ensure capacity building measures aimed at transferring knowledge and skills for the establishment and effective oversight of mobile registration teams consisting of staff of both agencies, and empower them to register and enter data in a consistent and transparent fashion	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Officials of the CRA and the MRA. Displaced populations: IDPs in Host family conditions and remote areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government of Georgia, UNHCR, Protection Sector partners	
<b>Total for Protection</b>			<b>9,967,603</b>

### 3.6 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Lead Agency: UNHCR

#### Overall Objective

The overall objective of this sector is to improve the living conditions of the newly displaced persons through winterisation activities, including repair/rehabilitation of collective centres and damaged private houses, and the provision of additional NFIs including stoves and firewood. The strategy and activities have been coordinated with the Government of Georgia's shelter plan, and are within the objectives of the first six months of the JNA.

#### Specific Objectives

##### Winterisation of collective centres for 35,000 persons

- 20,000 persons already staying in collective centres.
- 15,000 persons who will move to the collective centres, as they can no longer be accommodated by their hosts and do not have funds to rent new accommodation.

##### Support to returnees for 8,000 persons

- Tools and reconstruction material for 8,000 persons, who are already returning to their homes. The material will be provided to them to allow the owners to reconstruct their partly damaged property by themselves.

##### Durable solutions for 5,000 persons who cannot return to their homes in the long term

- The conversion of unused public buildings into apartments for displaced families, who can not return.

#### Activities

- Winterisation of collective centres to ensure that conditions are suitable for habitation, including adequate sanitation facilities, sufficient privacy, access to safe potable water and minor construction repairs as well as basic repairs and provision of services (electricity, water, etc.).
- Construction of communal cooking facilities as part of the winterisation activities in collective centres.
- Distribution of additional NFIs (blankets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, mattresses, bed sheets) to vulnerable families.
- Distribution of tools and reconstruction material to families returning to their damaged houses.
- Distribution of stoves and firewood to those families returning to their homes.
- Conversion of existing buildings through rehabilitating or completing construction work. Buildings are chosen in coordination with the Government of Georgia, which has committed to transfer property of the rehabilitated buildings to IDPs based on a selection process.

#### Expected Outcomes

- All 48,000 IDPs live in acceptable living conditions during the coming winter months.
- Collective centres have working heating systems as well as sufficient gas and water supply.
- Communal cooking facilities are established in collective centres.
- Durable housing is provided for 5,000 persons, who can not return to their homes.
- Basic needs are met through additional NFIs, stoves and monthly firewood distributions to IDPs.
- Returnees are able to repair their damaged houses before the start of the winter period and receive assistance in form of NFIs and firewood.

SHELTER			\$
IOM  GEO-08/S/NF17 (New)  Category B	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Return Assistance</b>	186,585
	<b>Objective</b>	Providing shelter-repair kits to IDPs from Shida Kartli and the Akhlagori District	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	300 households (approx. 1,000 persons)	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, MRA, MoL, MoLHSA, UN agencies, regional & local authorities, national & international NGOs	

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<b>SHELTER</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>IOM</b>  <b>GEO-08/S/NF18</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Health and Education Facilities in Areas of Return</b>	<b>266,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Install one fully equipped prefab-clinic and four multi-purpose units	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,600 IDP-households	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, MRA, MoL, MoLHSA, UN agencies, regional & local authorities, national & international NGOs	
<b>IOM</b>  <b>GEO-08/S/NF19</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Winterisation of 20 Kindergartens in Tbilisi</b>	<b>853,545</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Rehabilitation of CCs for temporary shelter and providing of equipment	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,500 IDPs	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, MRA, Ministry of Labour (MoL), MoLHSA, UN agencies, regional & local authorities, national & international NGOs	
<b>OXFAM</b>  <b>GEO-08/S/NF20</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Complementary WASH to Shelter Cluster Activities</b>	<b>100,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Construction and repair of water- and sewage network for CCs outside Tbilisi	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Up to 2,000 Persons in regional municipalities	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, (NRC and DRC probably)	
<b>UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME (UN-HABITAT)</b>  <b>GEO-08/S/NF21</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category C</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Enforcing Housing, Land and Property Rights of IDPs</b>	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Technical assistance to ensure HLP for durable solutions	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Conflict-affected population from 1992 and 2008	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, NRC, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), UNDP, Government, local authorities, CSOs	
<b>UNHCR</b>  <b>Georgia-08/S/NF04</b>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Life-Saving Support to Newly Displaced Persons to Meet Immediate Shelter, NFI and Domestic Needs</b>	<b>10,754,440*</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Cover gaps in the distribution of life saving non-food and domestic items and ensure adequate accommodation of newly-displaced persons in shelters	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Newly displaced IDPs	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government partners, Local Authorities, WVI, CHF, IRD, CARE, SC, NRC, DRC	
<b>UNHCR</b>  <b>GEO-08/S/NF22</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Winterisation of Collective Centres, Durable Solutions for Newly Displaced Persons</b>	<b>22,913,387*</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To provide newly displaced with adequate accommodation during the winter period and, wherever feasible, for the long-term	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	48,000 newly displaced persons	
	<b>Partners</b>	NRC, SC, DRC, IRD, CHF, Government counterparts, line ministries	
<b>Sub-total for Shelter</b>			<b>35,873,957</b>

\* Budgetary requirements subject to UNHCR Budget Committee Approval

<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>ACF</b>  <b>GEO-08/S/NF23</b> <i>(New)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Humanitarian Aid for IDPs and Mitigation of Winter Conditions</b>	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Distribution of clothes	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	500 families in Shida Kartli region	
	<b>Partner</b>	UNHCR	



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<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>IOCC</b> <b>GEO-08/S/NF24</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Distribution of Clothes to IDPs in Collective Centres in Tbilisi and Surrounding Areas, Shida Kartli Area and Returnees to the Conflict-affected Villages</b>	<b>150,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Provide clothes to displaced IDPs in collective centres in Tbilisi and surrounding areas, in Shida Kartli area and returnees to the conflict-affected area	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,500 (375 families) IDPs in Tbilisi and surrounding area and 500 (125 families) IDPs in Shida Kartli area and returnees to conflict-affected villages in Didgori and Didube-Chugureti districts of Tbilisi; Shida Kartli, conflict-affected villages	
	<b>Partners</b>	Georgian Orthodox Church	
<b>IOM</b> <b>GEO-08/S/NF25</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Rapid Response Distribution of NFIs to Vulnerable IDP Communities</b>	<b>617,688</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To directly provide vulnerable IDP communities with urgently needed NFIs. To conduct continuous needs assessment and react to most urgent needs	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	525 IDP families in those areas as established through Shelter Cluster coordination, including collective centres in Tbilisi and Shida Kartli region	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR; local NGOs and CBOs in the Imereti region	
<b>PU</b> <b>GEO-08/S/NF26</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Distribution of Vouchers for Warm Clothes in Gori</b>	<b>300,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Selected vulnerable IDPs will receive vouchers to receive clothes of their need	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	1,000 IDPs families in Gori	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, MRA, Local Authorities	
<b>PU</b> <b>GEO-08/S/NF27</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Support to Conflict-affected Population in the Shida Kartli Area</b>	<b>630,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To improve the living conditions of IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable conflict-affected population through NFI distributions (firewood, stove and winter clothes component) and winterisation	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	655 families (IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected population) in Shida Kartli region: 12 kindergartens in Gori; adjacent areas and surrounding villages	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, MRA, Local Authorities, MoF	
<b>PU</b> <b>GEO-08/S/NF28</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Firewood Distribution</b>	<b>540,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Distribution of firewood for six months to vulnerable households to ensure warm accommodation	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	3000 IDPs in Shida Kartli	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNHCR, MRA, Local Authorities	
<b>UNHCR</b> <b>GEO-08/S/NF29</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Assistance to IDPs, Distribution of NFIs incl. Stoves and Fuel</b>	<b>5,072,847*</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To assist newly displaced with additional NFIs including stoves and firewood	
	<b>Benmef</b>	48,000	
	<b>Partners</b>	Government of Georgia, line ministry, NGOs	
<b>Sub-total NFIs</b>			<b>7,460,535</b>

\* Budgetary requirements subject to UNHCR Budget Committee Approval.

<b>Sub-total: Shelter</b>	<b>35,873,957</b>
<b>Sub-total: NFIs</b>	<b>7,460,535</b>
<b>Total: Shelter and NFI new &amp; revised projects</b>	<b>43,334,492</b>
<b>Plus: fully funded or closed projects not presented in revision</b>	<b>3,935,022</b>
<b>Grand Total: Shelter and NFI sector</b>	<b>47,269,514</b>

### **3.7 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Lead Agency: UNICEF**

#### **Needs Analysis**

The return of the majority of the new case-load of IDPs from the Tbilisi area to Gori and its environs in accessible areas of the adjacent areas requires a slight re-orientation to the WASH strategy to include restitution of water and sanitation infrastructure in vacated collective centres and disinfection (including rodent control) of over 350 buildings. Priorities remain in the area of personal hygiene provision and water treatment. According to a CARE/WFP study, 67% of IDPs have access to 20 litres of safe drinking water per day, and 79% have access to a functioning latrine, but only 13% describe personal hygiene supply as adequate. Meanwhile, the WASH coordination group has insufficient partners to support adequately the wide range of infrastructural rehabilitation and community mobilisation efforts required in myriad small collective centres in Tbilisi (of which 45 out of 350 require further support) and Gori (all 26 require support) through the Winter due to lack of funding.

Most collective centres, especially kindergartens, lack sufficient functioning water and sanitation facilities. Often these facilities have not worked for many years and centres have had to manage as best they could. The accommodation of IDPs in these centres now overwhelms what few facilities do exist, and the low numbers of functioning toilets, taps and showers reduces the ability of displaced communities to live in a dignified manner. The use of shared toilets and water points is uncommon among the population and little effort is made to maintain these already limited facilities in a sanitary condition.

Poor hygiene practices coupled with unsanitary facilities will certainly lead to outbreaks of faecal-oral disease among the residents of these centres. A rise in the incidence of skin infection can also be expected. No collective centres have proper showers or hot water facilities, and this will severely curtail the population's ability to maintain adequate personal hygiene during the winter, exacerbating faecal-oral transmission and leading to outbreaks of water-washed diseases. Displaced communities at this time lack the necessary tools and organisational skills to adapt to the hygiene risks associated with sharing facilities in overcrowded conditions and must be 'sensitised' as to how best to adapt to the complications of living in communal settings.

UNICEF has co-chaired the WASH Cluster with Oxfam and other partner NGOs, and works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW). The cluster is considering representation in Gori on a co-chair basis with an NGO partner, and with International Rescue Committee (IRC) in the camp, both to be supported as necessary by UNICEF. The WASH Cluster is also represented within the Shelter and Health Clusters as a specific sub-group.

#### **Overall Objective**

- Contribute to measurable measures that mitigate and prevent deterioration in population health through the efficient, effective, and timely implementation of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene programmes targeted at the most vulnerable.

#### **Specific Objectives**

- To provide emergency water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives to displaced population, and people living in conflict-affected areas in an appropriate and dignified way.
- To ensure that people living in conflict-affected areas have access to clean water and sanitation facilities through basic sewage and water system repair.
- To ensure that families living in collective centres and conflict-affected areas, have the relevant information, education and communication material concerning safe water and hygiene, especially related to water purification and prevention of water-borne diseases.
- To ensure coordination, assessment, monitoring and surveillance of the situation to inform appropriate response, and with a consistent, efficient and comprehensive approach to water, sanitation, and hygiene taken by all stakeholders.

#### **Strategy**

Water and sanitation infrastructure in those collective centres that remain will require maintenance through the winter into 2009 to ensure minimal levels of service provision as the 'winterisation' shelter programme unfolds. The JNA process does not include these short-term, mobile, and flexible responses which will be implemented by mobile teams from NGO partners of the WASH Cluster as

part of an integrated WASH response that includes elements of hygiene promotion and supply of hygiene consumables and water kits for personal use.

These programmes will be carried out in both east and west Georgia, the Tbilisi area, Gori, and the adjacent areas (as access allows). With the Government of Georgia house construction programme foreseeing 4,496 IDP families housed by December and furnished with hygiene articles as part of their installation package, any balance from the 46,000 currently in the pipeline will be used as a contingency reserve.

In conflict-affected areas, upgrading of rural water supply will be minimal as little damage has been verified through the IRA village assessment. Instead, the focus will be on raising awareness of improved sanitation practices at household level once returnees are re-established.

Emergency and post-emergency WASH components within the context of this strategy will focus on:

- emergency rehabilitation of minor water and sanitation infrastructure for collective centres throughout Georgia facing short-term interruption to service provision. This in close cooperation with municipal authorities;
- six month supply of personal hygiene consumables and household water kits for IDPs housed in collective centres, camps, or with host families, coupled with educational programmes in promoting safe water handling and hygiene practices;
- disinfection of schools and kindergartens previously housing IDPs, including vector control;
- supplemental treatment of urban water supply, and enhanced water quality control in Gori town;
- provision of technical advice, household water kits, and latrine slabs for improved water and sanitation practices among returnees once back in their villages;
- provision of technical advice for winterisation of water distribution systems.

As sector leader, UNICEF, in consultation with partners, will ensure that activities in this sector are consistent with the priorities of the Government of Georgia. Furthermore, UNICEF will work to ensure effective coordination, monitoring and reporting of sector needs and the on-going response, to ensure an effective and targeted response to the crisis. Key government partners are the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, and Ministry of Municipal Development, with full support of UNICEF, UNFPA, and NGOs. Potential partners in the WASH sector who have been consulted with in the preparation of this revised appeal include IRD, ACF, and Oxfam GB.

#### **Activities**

- Provision of water, water storage supplies and sanitation equipment to collective centres.
- Provision of hygiene kits to IDPs and those directly affected by the conflict and additional hygiene items (e.g. disinfectant, vector control) to facilities that house IDPs as required.
- Basic repair to municipal/village water and sewage systems in conflict-affected areas.
- Distribution of water purification supplies for household water.
- Conduct community mobilisation activities in collective centres and conflict-affected areas to ensure participation of communities in ensuring appropriate and dignified water and sanitation facilities, effective use of water and sanitation facilities and promote appropriate hygiene practices.
- Assessment, analysis and communication of situation related to WASH, with continual monitoring of the evolving conditions and response.
- Technical support for planning and coordination with UNICEF and partners to ensure an effective, coordinated and efficient WASH response, in compliment with the other sectors.

#### **Expected Impact**

- Men, women and children in disaster-affected locations have increased access to, and have made optimal use of, water and sanitation facilities, and have taken action to protect themselves against threats to public health.
- No major outbreaks of WASH-related communicable disease in targeted areas.

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<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>ACF</b> <b>GEO-08/WS11 (New)</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Distribution of Hygiene Kits to the Conflict-Affected Population in the Shida-Kartli Region</b>	<b>30,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To improve the hygiene conditions of 2,000 families living in the adjacent areas between Gori and Tskhinvali in Shida-Kartli Region	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	2,000 families	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF	
<b>ABKHAZINTERCONT (AIC)</b> <b>GEO-08/WS12 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Community Action for Hygiene and Sanitation in Imereti and Guria Regions of west Georgia</b>	<b>70,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To improve sanitary and hygiene conditions of IDPs	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 IDPs	
	<b>Partners</b>	Imereti and Guria Public Health Centres; UNICEF	
<b>IOCC</b> <b>GEO-08/WS13 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Promotion of Good Hygiene Through Distribution of Hygiene Kits and Educational Materials in Shida Kartli and Tbilisi</b>	<b>220,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide hygiene kits and promote good hygiene practices through the distribution of educational materials</li> <li>• To mobilise IDPs in collective centres to ensure their participation in the management and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	4,000 IDPs (1,000 families)	
	<b>Partners</b>	Georgian Orthodox Church	
<b>IRC</b> <b>GEO-08/WS14 (New)</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>WASH-related Needs in Collective Centres and Other Areas of Displacement</b>	<b>333,850</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure access to a sufficient quantity and quality of water and adequate and appropriate sanitation</li> <li>• To improve existing water and sanitation facilities in tented camps</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion will target the specific high-risk practices conflict-affected populations face while in areas of displacement, and offer sustained support in mitigating those risks by fostering community initiative and action</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	5,000 direct beneficiaries (conflict-affected persons)	
	<b>Partners</b>	CHCA	
<b>IRD</b> <b>GEO-08/WS05 (Revised)</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Emergency Water Supplies in Collective Centres and Conflict-Affected Areas</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of WASH committees in each CC</li> <li>• setting up an on-call system to fix any larger repairs</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	20,000 IDP collective centre residents in Tbilisi	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, municipal authorities in Tbilisi, MRA	
<b>IRD</b> <b>GEO-08/WS15 (New)</b> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Well Cleaning, Repair and Drilling</b>	<b>800,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	To provide decontamination services or well repair/reconstruction/re-boring as required	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	7,000 returnees to the adjacent areas	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, municipal authorities in Shida Kartli	

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>OXFAM</b> <b>GEO-08/WS07</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Emergency Water, Sanitation &amp; Health in Collective Centres</b>	<b>360,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Men, women and children in targeted collective centres have reduced suffering and vulnerability to public health threats	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	22,000 IDPs	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, Welfare Foundation, Young Doctors' Association, UNHCR, NRC, local authorities	
<b>UMCOR</b> <b>GEO-08/WS16</b> <i>(New)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Rehabilitation of Priority IDP Centres in Imereti, West Georgia</b>	<b>438,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate water supply and sewage systems in eight IDP centres in Imereti Region</li> <li>• Arrangement of community laundry with appropriate equipment in eight IDP centres</li> <li>• Provision of hygiene kits and potable water to eight IDP centres</li> </ul>	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	900 IDPs	
	<b>Partners</b>	UNICEF, Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance/United States Agency for International Development (OFDA/USAID), Regional Government, MRA	
<b>UNFPA</b> <b>GEO-08/WS10</b> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Family Dignity Kits for IDPs</b>	<b>265,050</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	To support the health and dignity of IDPs through the provision of basic personal hygiene items	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	10,000 conflict-affected family units with focus on single parents, pregnant and lactating women, and girls	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>GEO-08/WS01</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Provision of Quality Water</b>	<b>622,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Provision of clean water (water treatment and distribution) in collective centres and in the conflict area, including Gori town; provision of family water kits (jerry cans, water purification tablets, soap, bucket & lid)	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	127,499 IDPs and conflict-affected populations	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>GEO-08/WS02</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Distribution of Hygiene Kits for Conflict-affected Populations and Hygiene (Information, Education, and Communication [IEC])</b>	<b>400,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Distribution of personal hygiene kits until March 2009 and dissemination of basic messages on family and community hygiene, via written material and radio	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	50,000 IDPs and conflict-affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA and NGOs	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>GEO-08/WS03</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Assessment, Surveillance, Coordination and Communication</b>	<b>120,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Assess and monitor the situation through support to an information system, surveillance and communication to inform and monitor an appropriate response	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	127,499 IDPs and conflict-affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA and NGOs	

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<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>  <b>GEO-08/WS04</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category A</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Sanitation Rehabilitation</b>	<b>640,000</b>
	<b>Objectives</b>	Emergency rehabilitation of sanitation systems and disinfection in collective centres (including vector control) and selected institutions (schools and hospitals); advise returnees on enhanced sanitation practices at household level	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	50,000 IDPs	
	<b>Partners</b>	MoLHSA and NGOs	
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,798,900</b>

### 3.8 COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Lead Agency: OCHA

#### Objective

To assist in meeting the protection and humanitarian needs of affected populations under the overall coordination and supervision of the HC.

#### Activities

- Provide general support and advice to Humanitarian Coordinator on matters relating to humanitarian coordination and response.
- Support HC's efforts to advocate for the protection of civilians in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Facilitate inter-sector/cluster coordination in Tbilisi and Gori and follow up on cross-cutting issues, with the aim of ensuring their inclusion in programming and sectoral responses.
- Provide support to Government counterparts in strengthening coordination.
- Collaborate with recovery and development counterparts to ensure that humanitarian response structures are aligned with early recovery initiatives.
- Provide information management services to the humanitarian community in collaboration with the relevant authorities.
- Coordinate inter agency assessments, information gathering, analysis and dissemination of information on the humanitarian situation and the needs of affected populations.

#### Expected Impact

- Effective and efficient coordination services and mechanisms in place in Tbilisi and Gori to minimise gaps and duplication in response to humanitarian needs.
- Mechanisms for inter-sector/cluster coordination established and supported.
- Support provided to Government counterparts in strengthening coordination.
- Inter-agency, multi-sectoral needs assessments facilitated and carried out.
- Inter-agency appeals processes, including revisions of the Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal, facilitated and supported.
- Timely information products that contribute to effective humanitarian response are delivered.
- Humanitarian response structures aligned with reconstruction and recovery initiatives.

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			\$
<b>OCHA</b> <b>GEO-08/CSS04</b> <i>(Revised)</i> <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Inter-Agency Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Response</b>	<b>798,493</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Ensure effective inter-agency coordination and information management to support humanitarian response and protection to populations displaced or affected by the conflict	
	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	UN and Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) agencies, international and national NGOs in support of displaced and conflict-affected populations	
	<b>Partners</b>	UN and IASC agencies <sup>11</sup> , international and national NGOs	

### SAFETY AND SECURITY

#### LEAD AGENCY: United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS)

The number of UN staff members in Georgia increased significantly with the progression in the emergency response. Safety and security services are still required to be coordinated for the benefit and safety of UN staff members involved in the relief effort, under the administrative supervision of the UNDSS Georgia.

The overall objective is to ensure that the HCT is well informed on safety and security constraints in the country. To that end, UNDSS will continue to monitor the situation through security risk assessments, and provide briefings to the UN and humanitarian community. UNDSS will also continue to liaise with government, military and key national actors and try and keep abreast of the

<sup>11</sup> As a neutral, impartial, independent humanitarian organisation, the ICRC contributes to the IASC's efforts as a standing invitee.

evolving security situation. UNDSS will disseminate any special government instructions on security and travel related issues to the humanitarian community.

<b>SAFETY AND SECURITY</b>			<b>\$</b>
<b>UNDSS</b>  <b>GEO-08/S01</b> <i>(Revised)</i>  <b>Category B</b>	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Safety and Security</b>	<b>234,041</b>
	<b>Objective</b>	Post-Conflict emergency security assessment	
	<b>Beneficiary</b>	HCG	
	<b>Partners</b>	Humanitarian Country Team	
<b>Total for Coordination and Support Services</b>			<b>1,032,534</b>

**MINE ACTION IN GEORGIA**

The demining NGO HALO Trust is the main mine action focal point for humanitarian organisation in Georgia. A thorough assessment of the ERW situation in Georgia was conducted by 5 HALO teams between 18th August – 28th September. It was assessed that:

1. No permanent minefields were laid during the conflict;
2. Actual ground fighting was extremely limited and as such there is little conventional UXO threat;
3. Bombing of Georgian military targets using conventional weapons did occur, though on the whole this was well targeted and has resulted in few unexploded bombs;
4. More concentrated bombing did occur in the Gori-Tskhinvali corridor which has resulted in 12 villages being contaminated with cluster munitions or rockets. These do pose a direct threat to life and require clearance;
5. Abandoned (safe) ordnance is also present in the Gori-Tskhinvali corridor. This does not pose an immediate threat to the safety of communities though does require clearance;
6. Abandoned ordnance and UXO have been marked and will continue to be so as and when it is located.

Risk Education is being delivered in the following forms:

- HALO now has six Risk Education teams on the ground. Four of these teams are currently working in schools providing lessons to over 1,500 children each day;
- One team is providing evening sessions for adults, while another is continuing to provide briefings and risk awareness sessions for NGOs and international agencies.

As HALO’s survey teams have not highlighted any mines being laid as part of this conflict, “Mines” Risk Education is now simply referred to as Risk Education. HALO’s Risk Education teams have been involved in the following aspects of Risk Education:

- Tbilisi-based presentations: These presentations are aimed at international and local staff members from UN agencies, the EC, EU monitors, OSCE, embassies, donors and international NGOs. To date HALO have given tailored and specific briefings to over 30 agencies totalling over 340 individuals.
- Emergency and IDP Briefings: These briefings are aimed at people either living within the threat areas or preparing to return to them from IDP camps in the immediate future. A key aspect to this phase of Risk Education is that the briefing delivered is linked to the threat identified and localised by HALO’s Survey teams. There is little point briefing impacted families or returnees on the threat posed by a certain type of mine if the only threat identified in their area is of cluster munitions. To date, over 5,000 impacted people have received such briefings and appropriate handouts.
- Risk Education in Schools: HALO is conducting a schools-based MRE programme in conjunction with UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE). Presentations combined with learning aids have now been delivered to over 8,600 children from the impacted villages.
- Technical Survey and Mapping: These activities continue in order that the exact threat in each village is delineated, and where necessary prepared for clearance.
- Clearance: This has now started in four of the 12 impacted communities. Funding has been secured to address the clearance of the remaining eight tasks.



The HALO Trust has 80 deminers deployed and is in the process of training an additional 60 deminers. This is deemed sufficient to address the assessed threat. Whilst a National Mine Action Authority is being established, The HALO Trust remains the focal point for information dissemination, collation of mapping and reports and coordination of clearance.

#### **4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The Government of Georgia has appointed the Minister of Health, Labour and Social Affairs as Coordinator for humanitarian assistance, with government focal points now identified for the different sectors.

At the onset of the crisis in Georgia, coordination groups were established based on an inter-agency assessment of key response/coordination needs. Lead agencies were designated and it was agreed in organising the response that the principles set out in the IASC Guidance Note on Using the Cluster Approach to Strengthen Humanitarian Response would be adhered to. As Georgia constituted a major new emergency the cluster approach, as per the IASC, was formalised on 18 September with OCHA facilitating inter-cluster coordination.

Humanitarian actors have delineated the following clusters:<sup>12</sup>

<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Governmental institutions</b>	<b>UN Lead Agency and Partners</b>	<b>Other Humanitarian Stakeholders</b>
Coordination	MoHLSA	Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator	Government (national, regional and municipal [all Clusters]); Humanitarian Country Team & partners
Early Recovery	Ministry of Economic Development	UNDP	ACF, DRC, Georgian Orthodox Church, RI, SC, UN-HABITAT, WVI
Food Security	MRA, MoA	WFP & FAO	ACF, CARE, CARITAS, CHF, IOCC, IOM, IRD, Mercy Corps, NRC, OXFAM, SC, UMCOR, UNDP, WVI
Health	MoHLSA	WHO	Hellenicare, IOM, IRD, MERLIN, OXFAM, UMCOR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WVI
Protection	MRA, Ombudsman's Office, Civil Registry	UNHCR (UNICEF & OHCHR sub-leads)	The HALO Trust, IOM, NRC, PU, Sakhli, SC, TAG, UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WVI
Shelter & NFIs	MRA	UNHCR	ACF, CHF, DRC, IOCC, IOM, IRD, NRC, OXFAM, PU, SC, SDC, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, WVI
WASH	MoHLSA, Municipal Development Fund of Georgia	UNICEF	ACF, AIC, CHCA, IOCC, IRC, IRD, OXFAM, UMCOR, UNFPA, Welfare Foundation, Young Doctors Association

<sup>12</sup> The ICRC has stated that its position on the cluster approach is the following: "Among the components of the Movement, the ICRC is not taking part in the cluster approach. Nevertheless, coordination between the ICRC and the UN will continue to the extent necessary to achieve efficient operational complementarity and a strengthened response for people affected by armed conflict and other situations of violence. At the global level, the ICRC participates as an observer in many of the cluster working group meetings."

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Cluster Project Code	Appealing Organisation	Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges	Priority *
Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>COORDINATION &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</b>									
GEO-08/CSS04	OCHA	Inter-Agency Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Response	680,450	798,493	657,270	82%	141,223	-	Category B
GEO-08/MA02	UNMAS	Emergency Mine Action Assistance in Georgia	125,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S01	UNDSS	Safety and Security in Georgia	242,441	234,041	-	0%	234,041	-	Category B
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>1,047,891</b>	<b>1,032,534</b>	<b>657,270</b>	<b>64 %</b>	<b>375,264</b>	<b>-</b>	

\* Priority :  
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<b>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</b>									
GEO-08/ER/101	DRC	Livelihood support to IDPs in collective centres in Tbilisi	-	210,000	-	0%	210,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/ER/102	IOCC	Ensure self-sufficiency through income generation initiatives for IDPs	-	345,000	-	0%	345,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/ER/103	RI	Emergency economic recovery stimulus project	-	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/ER/104	SC	Livelihood Recovery and Rehabilitation for IDP Families	-	1,570,000	-	0%	1,570,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/ER/105	UNDP	Restoring Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict Affected Areas	-	1,950,000	-	0%	1,950,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/ER/106A	UNDP	Strengthening government capacities to respond to recovery needs and priorities in the Shida Kartli region	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/ER/106B	UN-HABITAT	Strengthening government capacities to respond to recovery needs and priorities in the Shida Kartli region	-	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/ER/107	WVI	Temporary urban income generation	-	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-	Category B
<b>Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</b>			-	<b>6,305,000</b>	-	<b>0%</b>	<b>6,305,000</b>	-	

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<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>									
GEO-08/A01	FAO	Post-Conflict Agricultural and Food Security Needs Assessment for Emergency and Rehabilitation	112,714	112,714	112,714	100%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/A02	ACF	Stabilization of socio - economic conditions for IDPs and returnees affected in Shida Kartli	-	477,542	-	0%	477,542	-	Category A
GEO-08/A03	FAO	Agriculture Sector/Emergency Coordination & Programme Support Unit	-	550,000	-	0%	550,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/A04	FAO	Emergency supply of livestock feeds to conflict-affected areas	-	5,000,000	-	0%	5,000,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/A05	FAO	Emergency assistance to prevent Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) in livestock in conflict-affected areas	-	590,000	-	0%	590,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/A06	FAO	Emergency assistance for spring planting for food crop production for small scale farmers in conflict-affected areas	-	4,500,000	-	0%	4,500,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/A07	IOCC	Ensure self-sufficiency and food security through facilitating economic recovery of the Shida Kartli and other conflict-affected areas	-	287,500	-	0%	287,500	-	Category B
GEO-08/A08	IOCC	Complementary Food Distribution to IDPs in Villages in the Adjacent Areas	-	485,000	-	0%	485,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/A09	IOM	Community stabilization for returnees in the Akhalgori District in Georgia through livelihood support initiatives	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/A10	IRD	Food security for returnees and communities hosting IDPs	-	940,000	940,000	100%	-	-	Category B
GEO-08/A11	OXFAM	Recovery and strengthening of livelihood capacity and food security in conflict-affected villages	-	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/A12	UMCOR	Livelihood assistance to IDPs in Shida Kartli	-	900,000	-	0%	900,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/A13	UNDP	Enhancing Capacity to Restore Agricultural Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict Affected Areas	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/F01	WFP	Provision of Emergency Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	12,900,000	20,400,000	7,663,228	38%	12,736,772	-	Category A

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>FOOD SECURITY (Continued)</b>									
GEO-08/F02	SC	Food Aid for Conflict-Affected Populations in Georgia	300,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/F03	WVI	Supplementary Food Assistance for the Most Vulnerable Georgian IDPs	1,400,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/F04	CARE	Immediate Support to IDPs in Georgia	1,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/F05	ACF	Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	100,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
<b>Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>15,812,714</b>	<b>35,492,756</b>	<b>8,715,942</b>	<b>25 %</b>	<b>26,776,814</b>	-	

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>HEALTH</b>									
GEO-08/H01	UNICEF	Strengthening of Essential Immunization Services	800,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H02	UNICEF	Support for Child and Maternal Feeding	500,000	680,000	334,069	49%	345,931	-	Category A
GEO-08/H03	UNICEF	Strengthening of Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System	300,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H04	IRD	Health Provision in Outlying Collective Centres	885,000	200,000	200,000	100%	-	-	Category A
GEO-08/H05	WHO	Consolidation of National Health Information Management System and Gearing up the Disease Control and Early Warning Systems in Crisis-Affected Areas in Georgia	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H06	WHO	Strengthening of Health Cluster coordination and information management	170,000	250,000	83,222	33%	166,778	-	Category A
GEO-08/H07	WHO	Provision of Essential Primary Health Care and Public Health Services to IDPs	550,000	200,000	66,578	33%	133,422	-	Category C
GEO-08/H08	UNFPA	Supporting Increased Access and Restore Capacity (including emergency) of Reproductive Health (RH) Services in Conflict-affected Areas	341,330	230,000	116,882	51%	113,118	-	Category B
GEO-08/H09	MERLIN	Emergency primary health care and psychosocial support to conflict affected population	430,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/H10	SC	Health Needs Assessment	157,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H11	SC	Towards Recovery and Resilience: Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support to Conflict-Affected Populations	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H12	WVI	Psycho-social support for Georgian communities (PSGC)	700,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/H13	WVI	Nutritious Supplementary Feeding for Infants and Children of IDP Families	600,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>HEALTH (Continued)</b>									
GEO-08/H14	ACTS International	Coordination Database and Capacity-Building	377,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H15	ACTS International	Urgent Aid to IDPs in Kutasisi	126,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H16	ACF	Provision of Humanitarian Assistance (Health and Nutrition) to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	31,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H17	Hellenicare	Primary Health Care initiative (PHCI) for the affected population	190,000	135,000	-	0%	135,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/H18	IMC	Primary and Psychosocial Support for Displaced Georgians	750,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/H19	OXFAM	Restoration of primary health care services of displaced population living in conflict affected areas	400,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/H20	IOM	Mental health and psychosocial support to conflict-affected populations	-	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/H21	UMCOR	Maternal and child healthy nutrition	-	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-	Category A
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>7,747,330</b>	<b>3,445,000</b>	<b>800,751</b>	<b>23 %</b>	<b>2,644,249</b>	<b>-</b>	

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>LOGISTICS</b>									
GEO-08/CSS01	WFP	Logistics Coordination and Support for the Response to Relief Emergency Operations	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/CSS02	IOM	Emergency Logistical Support for the Displaced Persons in Tbilisi and Other Parts of Georgia	600,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/CSS03	UNHCR	Setting up Common Information and Telecommunications Services	400,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS</b>			<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

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<b>PROTECTION</b>									
GEO-08/E01	UNICEF	Promotion of Access to Quality Education for All Children	800,000	800,000	171,604	21%	628,396	-	Category C
GEO-08/MA01	UNICEF	Awareness Raising on Mines and ERW Amongst Children Affected by the Conflict in Georgia	350,000	350,000	394,926	113%	(44,926)	-	Category A
GEO-08/P/HR/RL01	UNHCR	Enhancement and provision of protection to IDPs and returnees	4,938,245	6,207,603	3,049,297	49%	3,158,306	-	Category A
GEO-08/P/HR/RL02	UNICEF	Psycho-Social Assistance to Children Affected by Conflict in Georgia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,045,582	105%	(45,582)	-	Category B
GEO-08/P/HR/RL03	OHCHR	OHCHR Southern Caucasus	-	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/P/HR/RL04	UNFPA	UN Joint Project for Greater Gender Equality: prevention of gender-based violence and support to its victims	-	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/P/HR/RL05A	UNDP	Strengthen legal support & human rights for IDPs and other vulnerable groups such as women and girls affected by the conflict	-	45,000	-	0%	45,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/P/HR/RL05B	UNIFEM	Strengthen legal support & human rights for IDPs and other vulnerable groups such as women and girls affected by the conflict	-	435,000	-	0%	435,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/P/HR/RL06	IOM	Capacity building of government officials in registration of IDPs and data management: mobile teams for host family and IDPs in remote areas	-	420,000	-	0%	420,000	-	Category B
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION</b>			<b>7,088,245</b>	<b>9,967,603</b>	<b>4,661,409</b>	<b>47 %</b>	<b>5,306,194</b>	-	
<b>CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>									
GEO-08/UNICEF	UNICEF	To be allocated to specific project/Cluster	-	-	1,329,394	0%	(1,329,394)	544,323	Category not specified
<b>Subtotal for CLUSTER NOT YET SPECIFIED</b>			-	-	<b>1,329,394</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>(1,329,394)</b>	<b>544,323</b>	

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<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>									
GEO-08/S/NF01	CRS	NFI Assistance to Newly Displaced Persons IDPs	250,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF02	Counterpart Intl	Humanitarian Assistance Program	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF03	IOM	Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable IDP Families	1,297,000	100,000	100,000	100%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF04	UNHCR	Life-Saving Support to Newly-Displaced to Meet Immediate Shelter, Non-Food and Domestic Needs	10,754,440	10,754,440	2,662,974	25%	8,091,466	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF05	CARE	Immediate Support to IDPs in Georgia	700,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF06	CHF International	Community-Based Displacement Centre Management	40,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF07	DRC	Winterization and Shelter Support to Persons Displaced by the Georgia Emergency	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,582,143	105%	(82,143)	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF08	NRC	Emergency Shelter Rehabilitation Housing for Newly Displaced Persons	1,004,921	1,254,621	1,254,621	100%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF09	NRC	Kitchen Facilities in Community Centers	152,202	152,202	152,000	100%	202	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF10	NRC	Transport and Logistics	501,926	568,199	568,199	100%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF11	IRD	Emergency Shelter Support	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF12	IRD	Support to Collective Centers	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF13	ACF	Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	320,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF14	WVI	Emergency Response to the Needs of Newly Displaced Persons for NFIs and Shelter	350,000	350,000	355,398	102%	(5,398)	-	Category not specified

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (Continued)</b>									
GEO-08/S/NF15	WVI	Construction Kits for Newly Displaced Persons	700,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF16	WVI	Emergency Response to the Needs of Newly Displaced Persons for NFIs and Shelter	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/S/NF17	IOM	Emergency return assistance	-	186,585	-	0%	186,585	-	Category B
GEO-08/S/NF18	IOM	Provision of Health and Education Facilities in Areas of Return	-	266,000	-	0%	266,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF19	IOM	Winterization of 20 kindergartens in Tbilisi	-	853,545	-	0%	853,545	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF20	OXFAM	Complementary WASH to Shelter Cluster activities	-	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/S/NF21	UN-HABITAT	Enforcing Housing, Land and Property Rights of IDPs	-	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-	Category C
GEO-08/S/NF22	UNHCR	Winterization of collective centres, durable solutions for newly displaced persons	-	22,913,387	5,662,476	25%	17,250,911	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF23	ACF	Humanitarian aid for IDPs and mitigation of winter conditions	-	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF24	IOCC	Distribution of clothes to IDPs in collective centres in Tbilisi and surrounding areas, Shida Kartli area and returnees to the conflict-affected villages	-	150,000	200,000	133%	(50,000)	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF25	IOM	Rapid-response distribution of NFIs to vulnerable IDP communities	-	617,688	-	0%	617,688	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF26	PU	Distribution of vouchers for warm clothes in Gori	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF27	PU	Emergency support to conflict-affected population in the Shida Kartli area	-	630,000	-	0%	630,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/S/NF28	PU	Firewood-distribution	-	540,000	-	0%	540,000	-	Category A

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<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (Continued)</b>									
GEO-08/S/NF29	UNHCR	Assistance to IDPs, distribution of NFIs incl. stoves and fuel	-	5,072,847	1,252,687	25%	3,820,160	-	Category A
<b>Subtotal for SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>18,180,489</b>	<b>47,269,514</b>	<b>13,800,498</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>33,469,016</b>	<b>-</b>	

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Value in US\$			A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D	
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>									
GEO-08/WS01	UNICEF	Provision of Quality Water	1,200,000	622,000	223,286	36%	398,714	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS02	UNICEF	Distribution of Hygiene Kits for Conflict-Affected Populations and Hygiene IEC	600,000	400,000	443,908	111%	(43,908)	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS03	UNICEF	Assessment, Surveillance, Coordination and Communication	300,000	120,000	-	0%	120,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/WS04	UNICEF	Sanitation Rehabilitation	600,000	640,000	438,517	69%	201,483	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS05	IRD	Provision of Emergency Water Supplies in Collective Centres and Conflict-Affected Areas	1,250,000	500,000	588,404	118%	(88,404)	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS06	OXFAM	Village-Based Emergency Water, Sanitation and Health	650,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/WS07	OXFAM	Emergency Water, Sanitation and Health in Collective Centres	300,000	360,000	-	0%	360,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS08	ACF	Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	111,600	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/WS09	CARE	WatSan Items and Structures	1,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-	Category not specified
GEO-08/WS10	UNFPA	Family Dignity Kits for the IDPs	265,050	265,050	126,402	48%	138,648	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS11	ACF	Emergency distribution of hygiene kits to the conflict-affected population in the Shida-Kartli region	-	30,000	-	0%	30,000	-	Category A
GEO-08/WS12	AIC	Community action for hygiene and sanitation in Imereti and Guria Regions of west Georgia	-	70,000	-	0%	70,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/WS13	IOCC	Promotion of good hygiene through distribution of hygiene kits and educational materials in Shida Kartli and Tbilisi	-	220,000	-	0%	220,000	-	Category B
GEO-08/WS14	IRC	WASH related needs in collective centres and other areas of displacement	-	333,850	-	0%	333,850	-	Category A

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<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE (Continued)</b>									
GEO-08/WS15	IRD	Well cleaning, repair and drilling	-	800,000	800,000	100%	-	-	Category B
GEO-08/WS16	UMCOR	Rehabilitation of priority IDP centres in Imereti, West Georgia	-	438,000	-	0%	438,000	-	Category A
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>			<b>6,276,650</b>	<b>4,798,900</b>	<b>2,620,517</b>	<b>55 %</b>	<b>2,178,383</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>59,653,319</b>	<b>109,311,307</b>	<b>33,585,781</b>	<b>31 %</b>	<b>75,725,526</b>	<b>544,323</b>	

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

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<b>ACF</b>							
GEO-08/A02	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Stabilization of socio - economic conditions for IDPs and returnees affected in Shida Kartli	-	477,542	-	0%	477,542	-
GEO-08/F05	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	100,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H16	<u>HEALTH</u> Provision of Humanitarian Assistance (Health and Nutrition) to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	31,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF13	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	320,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF23	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Humanitarian aid for IDPs and mitigation of winter conditions	-	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
GEO-08/WS08	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Provision of Humanitarian Assistance to IDPs in Western and Central Georgia	111,600	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/WS11	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Emergency distribution of hygiene kits to the conflict-affected population in the Shida-Kartli region	-	30,000	-	0%	30,000	-
<b>Subtotal for ACF</b>		<b>562,600</b>	<b>657,542</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>657,542</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>ACTS International</b>							
GEO-08/H14	<u>HEALTH</u> Coordination Database and Capacity-Building	377,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H15	<u>HEALTH</u> Urgent Aid to IDPs in Kutaisi	126,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for ACTS International</b>		<b>503,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>AIC</b>							
GEO-08/WS12	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Community action for hygiene and sanitation in Imereti and Guria Regions of west Georgia	-	70,000	-	0%	70,000	-
<b>Subtotal for AIC</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CARE</b>							
GEO-08/F04	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Immediate Support to IDPs in Georgia	1,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF05	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Immediate Support to IDPs in Georgia	700,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/WS09	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> WatSan Items and Structures	1,000,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for CARE</b>		<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CHF International</b>							
GEO-08/S/NF06	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Community-Based Displacement Centre Management	40,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for CHF International</b>		<b>40,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>Counterpart Intl</b>							
GEO-08/S/NF02	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Humanitarian Assistance Program	10,000	10,000	10,000	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for Counterpart Intl</b>		<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>100 %</b>	-	-
<b>CRS</b>							
GEO-08/S/NF01	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> NFI Assistance to Newly Displaced Persons IDPs	250,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for CRS</b>		<b>250,000</b>	-	-	<b>0 %</b>	-	-
<b>DRC</b>							
GEO-08/ER/101	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Livelihood support to IDPs in collective centres in Tbilisi	-	210,000	-	0%	210,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF07	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Winterization and Shelter Support to Persons Displaced by the Georgia Emergency	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,582,143	105%	(82,143)	-
<b>Subtotal for DRC</b>		<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,710,000</b>	<b>1,582,143</b>	<b>93 %</b>	<b>127,857</b>	-
<b>FAO</b>							
GEO-08/A01	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Post-Conflict Agricultural and Food Security Needs Assessment for Emergency and Rehabilitation	112,714	112,714	112,714	100%	-	-
GEO-08/A03	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Agriculture Sector/Emergency Coordination & Programme Support Unit	-	550,000	-	0%	550,000	-
GEO-08/A04	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Emergency supply of livestock feeds to conflict-affected areas	-	5,000,000	-	0%	5,000,000	-
GEO-08/A05	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Emergency assistance to prevent Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD) in livestock in conflict-affected areas	-	590,000	-	0%	590,000	-
GEO-08/A06	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Emergency assistance for spring planting for food crop production for small scale farmers in conflict-affected areas	-	4,500,000	-	0%	4,500,000	-
<b>Subtotal for FAO</b>		<b>112,714</b>	<b>10,752,714</b>	<b>112,714</b>	<b>1 %</b>	<b>10,640,000</b>	-
<b>Hellenicare</b>							
GEO-08/H17	<u>HEALTH</u> Primary Health Care initiative (PHCI) for the affected population	190,000	135,000	-	0%	135,000	-
<b>Subtotal for Hellenicare</b>		<b>190,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	-	<b>0 %</b>	<b>135,000</b>	-
<b>IMC</b>							
GEO-08/H18	<u>HEALTH</u> Primary and Psychosocial Support for Displaced Georgians	750,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for IMC</b>		<b>750,000</b>	-	-	<b>0 %</b>	-	-

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<b>IOCC</b>							
GEO-08/A07	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Ensure self-sufficiency and food security through facilitating economic recovery of the Shida Kartli and other conflict-affected areas	-	287,500	-	0%	287,500	-
GEO-08/A08	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Complementary Food Distribution to IDPs in Villages in the Adjacent Areas	-	485,000	-	0%	485,000	-
GEO-08/ER/102	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Ensure self-sufficiency through income generation initiatives for IDPs	-	345,000	-	0%	345,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF24	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Distribution of clothes to IDPs in collective centres in Tbilisi and surrounding areas, Shida Kartli area and returnees to the conflict-affected villages	-	150,000	200,000	133%	(50,000)	-
GEO-08/WS13	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Promotion of good hygiene through distribution of hygiene kits and educational materials in Shida Kartli and Tbilisi	-	220,000	-	0%	220,000	-
<b>Subtotal for IOCC</b>		-	<b>1,487,500</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>13 %</b>	<b>1,287,500</b>	-
<b>IOM</b>							
GEO-08/A09	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Community stabilization for returnees in the Akhagori District in Georgia through livelihood support initiatives	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
GEO-08/CSS02	<u>LOGISTICS</u> Emergency Logistical Support for the Displaced Persons in Tbilisi and Other Parts of Georgia	600,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H20	<u>HEALTH</u> Mental health and psychosocial support to conflict-affected populations	-	150,000	-	0%	150,000	-
GEO-08/P/HR/RL06	<u>PROTECTION</u> Capacity building of government officials in registration of IDPs and data management: mobile teams for host family and IDPs in remote areas	-	420,000	-	0%	420,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF03	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Humanitarian Assistance to Vulnerable IDP Families	1,297,000	100,000	100,000	100%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF17	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Emergency return assistance	-	186,585	-	0%	186,585	-
GEO-08/S/NF18	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Provision of Health and Education Facilities in Areas of Return	-	266,000	-	0%	266,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF19	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Winterization of 20 kindergartens in Tbilisi	-	853,545	-	0%	853,545	-
GEO-08/S/NF25	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Rapid-response distribution of NFIs to vulnerable IDP communities	-	617,688	-	0%	617,688	-
<b>Subtotal for IOM</b>		<b>1,897,000</b>	<b>2,943,818</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>3 %</b>	<b>2,843,818</b>	-
<b>IRC</b>							
GEO-08/WS14	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> WASH related needs in collective centres and other areas of displacement	-	333,850	-	0%	333,850	-
<b>Subtotal for IRC</b>		-	<b>333,850</b>	-	<b>0 %</b>	<b>333,850</b>	-

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<b>IRD</b>							
GEO-08/A10	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Food security for returnees and communities hosting IDPs	-	940,000	940,000	100%	-	-
GEO-08/H04	<u>HEALTH</u> Health Provision in Outlying Collective Centres	885,000	200,000	200,000	100%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF11	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Emergency Shelter Support	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF12	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Support to Collective Centers	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/WS05	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Provision of Emergency Water Supplies in Collective Centres and Conflict-Affected Areas	1,250,000	500,000	588,404	118%	(88,404)	-
GEO-08/WS15	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Well cleaning, repair and drilling	-	800,000	800,000	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for IRD</b>		<b>2,535,000</b>	<b>2,440,000</b>	<b>2,528,404</b>	<b>104 %</b>	<b>(88,404)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>MERLIN</b>							
GEO-08/H09	<u>HEALTH</u> Emergency primary health care and psychosocial support to conflict affected population	430,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
<b>Subtotal for MERLIN</b>		<b>430,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NRC</b>							
GEO-08/S/NF08	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Emergency Shelter Rehabilitation Housing for Newly Displaced Persons	1,004,921	1,254,621	1,254,621	100%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF09	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Kitchen Facilities in Community Centers	152,202	152,202	152,000	100%	202	-
GEO-08/S/NF10	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Transport and Logistics	501,926	568,199	568,199	100%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for NRC</b>		<b>1,659,049</b>	<b>1,975,022</b>	<b>1,974,820</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OCHA</b>							
GEO-08/CSS04	<u>COORDINATION &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</u> Inter-Agency Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Response	680,450	798,493	657,270	82%	141,223	-
<b>Subtotal for OCHA</b>		<b>680,450</b>	<b>798,493</b>	<b>657,270</b>	<b>82 %</b>	<b>141,223</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>OHCHR</b>							
GEO-08/P/HR/RL03	<u>PROTECTION</u> OHCHR Southern Caucasus	-	460,000	-	0%	460,000	-
<b>Subtotal for OHCHR</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>OXFAM</b>							
GEO-08/A11	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Recovery and strengthening of livelihood capacity and food security in conflict-affected villages	-	400,000	-	0%	400,000	-
GEO-08/H19	<u>HEALTH</u> Restoration of primary health care services of displaced population living in conflict affected areas	400,000	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF20	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Complementary WASH to Shelter Cluster activities	-	100,000	-	0%	100,000	-
GEO-08/WS06	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Village-Based Emergency Water, Sanitation and Health	650,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/WS07	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Emergency Water, Sanitation and Health in Collective Centres	300,000	360,000	-	0%	360,000	-
<b>Subtotal for OXFAM</b>		<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>1,160,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,160,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PU</b>							
GEO-08/S/NF26	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Distribution of vouchers for warm clothes in Gori	-	300,000	-	0%	300,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF27	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Emergency support to conflict-affected population in the Shida Kartli area	-	630,000	-	0%	630,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF28	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Firewood-distribution	-	540,000	-	0%	540,000	-
<b>Subtotal for PU</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>1,470,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,470,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>RI</b>							
GEO-08/ER/103	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Emergency economic recovery stimulus project	-	700,000	-	0%	700,000	-
<b>Subtotal for RI</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>SC</b>							
GEO-08/ER/104	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Livelihood Recovery and Rehabilitation for IDP Families	-	1,570,000	-	0%	1,570,000	-
GEO-08/F02	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Food Aid for Conflict-Affected Populations in Georgia	300,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H10	<u>HEALTH</u> Health Needs Assessment	157,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H11	<u>HEALTH</u> Towards Recovery and Resilience: Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support to Conflict-Affected Populations	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for SC</b>		<b>677,000</b>	<b>1,570,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>1,570,000</b>	<b>-</b>

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<b>UMCOR</b>							
GEO-08/A12	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Livelihood assistance to IDPs in Shida Kartli	-	900,000	-	0%	900,000	-
GEO-08/H21	<u>HEALTH</u> Maternal and child healthy nutrition	-	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-
GEO-08/WS16	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Rehabilitation of priority IDP centres in Imereti, West Georgia	-	438,000	-	0%	438,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UMCOR</b>		-	<b>2,138,000</b>	-	<b>0 %</b>	<b>2,138,000</b>	-
<b>UNDP</b>							
GEO-08/A13	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Enhancing Capacity to Restore Agricultural Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict Affected Areas	-	500,000	-	0%	500,000	-
GEO-08/ER/105	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Restoring Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict Affected Areas	-	1,950,000	-	0%	1,950,000	-
GEO-08/ER/106A	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Strengthening government capacities to respond to recovery needs and priorities in the Shida Kartli region	-	350,000	-	0%	350,000	-
GEO-08/P/HR/RL0 5A	<u>PROTECTION</u> Strengthen legal support & human rights for IDPs and other vulnerable groups such as women and girls affected by the conflict	-	435,000	-	0%	435,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNDP</b>		-	<b>3,235,000</b>	-	<b>0 %</b>	<b>3,235,000</b>	-
<b>UNDSS</b>							
GEO-08/S01	<u>COORDINATION &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</u> Safety and Security in Georgia	242,441	234,041	-	0%	234,041	-
<b>Subtotal for UNDSS</b>		<b>242,441</b>	<b>234,041</b>	-	<b>0 %</b>	<b>234,041</b>	-
<b>UNFPA</b>							
GEO-08/H08	<u>HEALTH</u> Supporting Increased Access and Restore Capacity (including emergency) of Reproductive Health (RH) Services in Conflict-affected Areas	341,330	230,000	116,882	51%	113,118	-
GEO-08/P/HR/RL0 4	<u>PROTECTION</u> UN Joint Project for Greater Gender Equality: prevention of gender-based violence and support to its victims	-	250,000	-	0%	250,000	-
GEO-08/WS10	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Family Dignity Kits for the IDPs	265,050	265,050	126,402	48%	138,648	-
<b>Subtotal for UNFPA</b>		<b>606,380</b>	<b>745,050</b>	<b>243,284</b>	<b>33 %</b>	<b>501,766</b>	-

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<b>UN-HABITAT</b>							
GEO-08/ER/106B	<u>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</u> Strengthening government capacities to respond to recovery needs and priorities in the Shida Kartli region	-	180,000	-	0%	180,000	-
GEO-08/S/NF21	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Enforcing Housing, Land and Property Rights of IDPs	-	800,000	-	0%	800,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UN-HABITAT</b>		-	<b>980,000</b>	-	<b>0 %</b>	<b>980,000</b>	-
<b>UNHCR</b>							
GEO-08/CSS03	<u>LOGISTICS</u> Setting up Common Information and Telecommunications Services	400,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/P/HR/RL01	<u>PROTECTION</u> Enhancement and provision of protection to IDPs and returnees	4,938,245	6,207,603	3,049,297	49%	3,158,306	-
GEO-08/S/NF04	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Life-Saving Support to Newly-Displaced to Meet Immediate Shelter, Non-Food and Domestic Needs	10,754,440	10,754,440	2,662,974	25%	8,091,466	-
GEO-08/S/NF22	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Winterization of collective centres, durable solutions for newly displaced persons	-	22,913,387	5,662,476	25%	17,250,911	-
GEO-08/S/NF29	<u>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</u> Assistance to IDPs, distribution of NFIs incl. stoves and fuel	-	5,072,847	1,252,687	25%	3,820,160	-
<b>Subtotal for UNHCR</b>		<b>16,092,685</b>	<b>44,948,277</b>	<b>12,627,434</b>	<b>28 %</b>	<b>32,320,843</b>	-

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<b>UNICEF</b>							
GEO-08/E01	<u>PROTECTION</u> Promotion of Access to Quality Education for All Children	800,000	800,000	171,604	21%	628,396	-
GEO-08/H01	<u>HEALTH</u> Strengthening of Essential Immunization Services	800,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H02	<u>HEALTH</u> Support for Child and Maternal Feeding	500,000	680,000	334,069	49%	345,931	-
GEO-08/H03	<u>HEALTH</u> Strengthening of Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance System	300,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/MA01	<u>PROTECTION</u> Awareness Raising on Mines and ERW Amongst Children Affected by the Conflict in Georgia	350,000	350,000	394,926	113%	(44,926)	-
GEO-08/P/HR/RL02	<u>PROTECTION</u> Psycho-Social Assistance to Children Affected by Conflict in Georgia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,045,582	105%	(45,582)	-
GEO-08/UNICEF	<u>SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED</u> To be allocated to specific project/sector	-	-	1,329,394	0%	(1,329,394)	544,323
GEO-08/WS01	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Provision of Quality Water	1,200,000	622,000	223,286	36%	398,714	-
GEO-08/WS02	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Distribution of Hygiene Kits for Conflict-Affected Populations and Hygiene IEC	600,000	400,000	443,908	111%	(43,908)	-
GEO-08/WS03	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Assessment, Surveillance, Coordination and Communication	300,000	120,000	-	0%	120,000	-
GEO-08/WS04	<u>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</u> Sanitation Rehabilitation	600,000	640,000	438,517	69%	201,483	-
<b>Subtotal for UNICEF</b>		<b>6,450,000</b>	<b>4,612,000</b>	<b>4,381,286</b>	<b>95 %</b>	<b>230,714</b>	<b>544,323</b>
<b>UNIFEM</b>							
GEO-08/P/HR/RL05B	<u>PROTECTION</u> Strengthen legal support & human rights for IDPs and other vulnerable groups such as women and girls affected by the conflict	-	45,000	-	0%	45,000	-
<b>Subtotal for UNIFEM</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>UNMAS</b>							
GEO-08/MA02	<u>COORDINATION &amp; SUPPORT SERVICES</u> Emergency Mine Action Assistance in Georgia	125,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for UNMAS</b>		<b>125,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0 %</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>WFP</b>							
GEO-08/CSS01	<u>LOGISTICS</u> Logistics Coordination and Support for the Response to Relief Emergency Operations	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%	-	-
GEO-08/F01	<u>FOOD SECURITY</u> Provision of Emergency Food Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations	12,900,000	20,400,000	7,663,228	38%	12,736,772	-
<b>Subtotal for WFP</b>		<b>15,400,000</b>	<b>21,400,000</b>	<b>8,663,228</b>	<b>40 %</b>	<b>12,736,772</b>	<b>-</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

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**Table V: Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal 2008**  
 List of Projects (grouped by Appealing Organisation), with funding status of each  
 as of 6 October 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Project Code	Cluster Project Title	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$		A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
<b>WHO</b>							
GEO-08/H05	<b>HEALTH</b> Consolidation of National Health Information Management System and Gearing up the Disease Control and Early Warning Systems in Crisis-Affected Areas in Georgia	220,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H06	<b>HEALTH</b> Strengthening of Health Cluster coordination and information management	170,000	250,000	83,222	33%	166,778	-
GEO-08/H07	<b>HEALTH</b> Provision of Essential Primary Health Care and Public Health Services to IDPs	550,000	200,000	66,578	33%	133,422	-
<b>Subtotal for WHO</b>		<b>940,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>149,800</b>	<b>33 %</b>	<b>300,200</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>WVI</b>							
GEO-08/ER/107	<b>EARLY RECOVERY/LIVELIHOODS</b> Temporary urban income generation	-	1,000,000	-	0%	1,000,000	-
GEO-08/F03	<b>FOOD SECURITY</b> Supplementary Food Assistance for the Most Vulnerable Georgian IDPs	1,400,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/H12	<b>HEALTH</b> Psycho-social support for Georgian communities (PSGC)	700,000	200,000	-	0%	200,000	-
GEO-08/H13	<b>HEALTH</b> Nutritious Supplementary Feeding for Infants and Children of IDP Families	600,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF14	<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b> Emergency Response to the Needs of Newly Displaced Persons for NFIs and Shelter	350,000	350,000	355,398	102%	(5,398)	-
GEO-08/S/NF15	<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b> Construction Kits for Newly Displaced Persons	700,000	-	-	0%	-	-
GEO-08/S/NF16	<b>SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b> Emergency Response to the Needs of Newly Displaced Persons for NFIs and Shelter	200,000	-	-	0%	-	-
<b>Subtotal for WVI</b>		<b>3,950,000</b>	<b>1,550,000</b>	<b>355,398</b>	<b>23 %</b>	<b>1,194,602</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>59,653,319</b>	<b>109,311,307</b>	<b>33,585,781</b>	<b>31 %</b>	<b>75,725,526</b>	<b>544,323</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

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**Table VI: Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal 2008**  
 Total Funding per Donor (to projects listed in the Appeal)  
 as of 6 October 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Funding</b>	<b>% of Grand Total</b>	<b>Uncommitted Pledges</b>
Values in US\$			
United States	9,414,118	28.0 %	-
Norway	3,479,493	10.4 %	-
Sweden	3,185,316	9.5 %	-
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	2,997,815	8.9 %	-
European Commission (ECHO)	2,636,926	7.9 %	-
Canada	2,395,662	7.1 %	-
Switzerland	1,610,275	4.8 %	-
United Kingdom	1,505,100	4.5 %	-
Netherlands	1,181,684	3.5 %	-
Japan	1,000,000	3.0 %	-
Germany	777,605	2.3 %	-
Private (individuals & organisations)	571,565	1.7 %	-
Greece	525,857	1.6 %	-
Australia	471,618	1.4 %	-
Italy	453,858	1.4 %	-
Finland	369,276	1.1 %	-
France	331,042	1.0 %	-
Ireland	221,566	0.7 %	-
Czech Republic	180,723	0.5 %	-
Luxembourg	101,390	0.3 %	-
Korea, Republic of	100,000	0.3 %	-
Bulgaria	74,892	0.2 %	-
Austria	0	0.0 %	544,323
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33,585,781</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>544,323</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).



**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

**Table VII: Georgia Crisis Flash Appeal 2008**

Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges - by IASC Standard Sector  
as of 6 October 2008  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

Sector	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Funding	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Value in US\$	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	112,714	15,092,756	1,052,714	7%	14,040,042	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	4,180,450	1,798,493	1,657,270	92%	141,223	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	-	6,305,000	-	0%	6,305,000	-
EDUCATION	800,000	800,000	171,604	21%	628,396	-
FOOD	15,700,000	20,400,000	7,663,228	38%	12,736,772	-
HEALTH	7,747,330	3,445,000	800,751	23%	2,644,249	-
MINE ACTION	475,000	350,000	394,926	113%	(44,926)	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	5,938,245	8,817,603	4,094,879	46%	4,722,724	-
SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS	242,441	234,041	-	0%	234,041	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	1,329,394	0%	(1,329,394)	544,323
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	18,180,489	47,269,514	13,800,498	29%	33,469,016	-
WATER AND SANITATION	6,276,650	4,798,900	2,620,517	55%	2,178,383	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>59,653,319</b>	<b>109,311,307</b>	<b>33,585,781</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>75,725,526</b>	<b>544,323</b>

NOTE: "Funding" means Contributions + Commitments + Carry-over

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 6 October 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**ANNEX I. CATEGORISATION OF PROJECTS IN THE REVISED FLASH APPEAL**

Table sorted by 1) cluster 2) category 3) appealing agency

- A: Projects which are vital to sustaining returnees or displaced persons, in particular throughout the winter, and which must start as soon as possible.
- B: Projects which support returnees, displaced populations, and other conflict-affected persons and which should be started and finished within the appeal's timeframe.
- C: Projects which should start and finish within the appeal's timeframe, and aim to ensure self-sufficiency of affected populations into the JNA period.

Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Coordination	OCHA	B	GEO-08/CSS04 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Inter-Agency Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Response</b>	Ensure effective inter agency coordination and information management to support humanitarian response and protection to populations displaced or affected by the conflict	UN and IASC agencies, international and national NGOs in support of Displaced and conflict-affected populations	<b>798,493</b>
Coordination	UNDSS	B	GEO-08/S01 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Safety and Security</b>	Post-Conflict emergency security assessment	Humanitarian Country Team	<b>234,041</b>
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	DRC	A	GEO-08/ER/101 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Livelihood Support to IDPs in Collective Centres in Tbilisi</b>	The overall objective of this activity is to provide 200 households with small business support in either establishing or continuing small businesses, to ensure that they have income in the coming (winter) period	200 IDP families in collective centres in Tbilisi (new caseload)	<b>210,000</b>
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	IOCC	B	GEO-08/ER/102 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Ensure Self-sufficiency Through Income Generation Initiatives for IDPs</b>	To facilitate economic sustainability through promoting economic activities, particularly of women IDPs in Tbilisi collective centres	300 IDPs (primarily women) in various Tbilisi collective centres	<b>345,000</b>
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	SC	B	GEO-08/ER/104 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Livelihood Recovery and Rehabilitation for IDP Families</b>	Short term (0-3) months: Families have improved access and availability to immediate livelihood resources. Short to medium term (0-6 months): Increased community awareness and understanding of livelihoods services and practices to better provide for children's basic needs; Basic (two weeks) professional courses provided to youth and heads of vulnerable families; Livelihood support (tools and materials) distributed to successful applicants; Youths provided with livelihood skills and small business training. Linkages with existing Georgian businesses to access the services or skills acquired by participants	12,000 IDPs living in collective centres and host families (including bread-winners who have lost their jobs directly or indirectly due to the conflict)	<b>1,570,000</b>
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	WVI	B	GEO-08/ER/107 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Temporary Urban Income Generation</b>	To promote economic activities and opportunities for 2,500 IDPs residing in collective centres in Tbilisi. To protect the existing Tbilisi job market, economic activities would be insular in nature (i.e. within the centres) and promote IDPs taking ownership of their own work potential through creation of a skills set inventory per centre. This will provide tangible benefits to the IDPs within the centres and to the aid community.	2,500 individuals direct (10,000 indirect)	<b>1,000,000</b>
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	RI	C	GEO-08/ER/103 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Emergency Economic Recovery Stimulus Project</b>	Help re-establish local businesses in the affected areas to ensure an immediate sustainable source of income for families. Restore local market functions in conflict-affected communities	300 small business households in Gori district with an estimated 1,500 direct beneficiaries	<b>700,000</b>
Early Recovery/	UNDP	C	GEO-08/ER/105	<b>Restoring Livelihoods for</b>	Mitigating the risks of affected groups falling deeper into	2,400 households	<b>1,950,000</b>

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Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Livelihoods			(New)	<b>Vulnerable Households in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	poverty while, at the same time laying the foundations for sustainable livelihoods, private sector development and employment growth: Participation in small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation; Provision of professional training (training to ensure availability of skills); Support provision of microfinance facilities for small-scale economic activities; Support provision of technical assistance to micro-finance applicants and MFIs; Assessment of the impact of the crisis on the local economy	(returnees, resettled IDPs and local communities in conflict-affected areas)	
Early Recovery/ Livelihoods	UNDP & UN-HABITAT	C	<b>GEO-08/ER/106AB</b> (New)	<b>Strengthening Government Capacities to Respond to Recovery Needs and Priorities in the Shida Kartli Region</b>	Strengthen local authorities' capacities to provide an immediate and a full-scale kick-off to the early recovery and disaster risk reduction activities. Local and international expertise will be provided to strengthen capacities of local authorities in coordinating, identifying, designing and implementing priority early recovery and disaster risk reduction activities, including elaboration/implementation of the respective early recovery and disaster risk reduction mapping, tools and plans in a participatory manner	Displaced and conflict-affected population in the Shida Kartli region (about 30,000 persons)	<b>530,000</b>
Food Security	ACF	A	<b>GEO-08/A02</b> (New)	<b>Stabilisation of Socio-economic Conditions for IDPs and Returnees in Shida Kartli</b>	Distribution of winter crops, seed potatoes, milk cows, fodder, fuel for cultivation	500 conflict-affected families (2,500 persons)	<b>477,542</b>
Food Security	FAO	A	<b>GEO-08/A04</b> (New)	<b>Emergency Supply of Livestock Feeds to Conflict-affected Areas</b>	Prevent de-stocking due to lack and/or high cost of feeds and water supply during 2008 winter period	10,000 livestock owners/households (50,000 persons) in conflict-affected areas of Shida Kartli Region	<b>5,000,000</b>
Food Security	FAO	A	<b>GEO-08/A06</b> (New)	<b>Emergency Assistance for Spring Planting for Food Crop Production for Small scale Farmers in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	Restoration of crop production and food security for the most vulnerable conflict-affected farmers	10,000 conflict-affected families (50,000 persons)	<b>4,500,000</b>
Food Security	WFP	A	<b>GEO-08/F01</b> (Revised)	<b>Provision of Emergency Food Assistance for Conflict-affected Populations</b>	WFP will provide emergency food assistance to 100,000 persons affected by the conflict in the region through the provision of emergency food rations and cash transfers. Initially, basic food rations will be provided as WFP in-kind rations, however, gradually, as the population stabilises and more temporary shelter locations with adequate cooking facilities have been identified for the remaining IDPs, a transition to cash transfers will be explored and implemented where possible, based on assessment. Returnees and vulnerable populations in the conflict zones will be provided with emergency food ration through the winter. Depending on assessment and implementation of agricultural livelihood recovery	100,000 IDPs, returnees and other vulnerable conflict-affected populations	<b>20,400,000</b>

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Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
					programmes, WFP will scale down food distribution. Distribution will be coordinated with the relevant government authorities and carried out through agreements with partner organisations		
Food Security	FAO	B	GEO-08/A05 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Emergency Assistance To Prevent TAD In Livestock In Conflict-Affected Areas</b>	Improve surveillance of major TAD diseases (e.g. Avian Influenza, African Swine Fever, Foot and Mouth Disease); enhance biosecurity to minimise risk of incursion and spread of diseases	100,000 livestock owners in conflict-affected areas	<b>590,000</b>
Food Security	IOCC	B	GEO-08/A07 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Ensure Self-Sufficiency Through Facilitating Economic Recovery of the Shida Kartli and other Conflict-affected Areas and Through Income Generation Initiatives for IDPs</b>	To facilitate livelihood recovery and economic sustainability through: a) the provision of agricultural inputs (livestock, seeds, diesel, tools, etc.) to farmers of Shida Kartli and other conflict-affected areas; b) the provision of grants for micro-businesses in Shida Kartli and other conflict-affected areas; c) the implementation of income generation project focusing mainly on women IDPs in Tbilisi collective centres	500 families in Shida Kartli and other conflict-affected areas; 300 IDPs (primarily women) in various Tbilisi collective centres	<b>287,500</b>
Food Security	IOCC	B	GEO-08/A08 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Complementary Food Distribution to IDPs in Villages in the Adjacent Areas</b>	To provide complementary food to IDPs in villages in the adjacent areas	2,500 conflict-affected families (10,000 persons) in the adjacent areas	<b>485,000</b>
Food Security	IOM	B	GEO-08/A09 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Community Stabilisation for Returnees in the Akhagori District in Georgia Through Livelihood Support Initiatives</b>	To assist local farmers who have returned to the Akhagori District in alleviating social and economic consequences due to lost harvests and/or damaged crops through provision of seeds, fertilizers, fuel subsidies and tools, access to tractor rental	200 conflict-affected families (1,000 persons) who have returned to the Akhagori district	<b>350,000</b>
Food Security	IRD	B	GEO-08/A10 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Food Security for Returnees and Communities Hosting IDPs</b>	Through the provision of essential seed, tool and livestock packages to returning IDPs and hosting families and through work on agriculture infrastructure in return and hosting communities, IRD will ensure household food security and mitigate the disruption to the household income for returnees and communities hosting IDPs, whilst also actively supporting sustainable return	Previously displaced families who have returned to villages north of Gori and host families in Shida and Kvemo Kartli (2,500 families supported in total) – 10,000 persons)	<b>940,000</b>
Food Security	OXFAM	B	GEO-08/A11 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Recovery and Strengthening of Livelihood Capacity and Food Security in Conflict-Affected Villages</b>	Restore and strengthen livelihood & food security for ten villages in the North of Gorim through the provision of seeds, fodder, tools, livestock, short technical courses and access to irrigation water	Ten villages in the north of Gori	<b>400,000</b>

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Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Food Security	UMCOR	B	GEO-08/A12 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Livelihood Assistance to IDPs in Shida Kartli</b>	To mitigate the economic impact of the crisis on UMCOR's currently active programmes by improving the incomes and livelihoods of IDPs in Shida Kartli over the five-month life of the programme. The programme will provide seeds, tools, equipment, agrochemicals (fertilizers & pesticides) and other productive agricultural assets that were destroyed in UMCORs current, ongoing, agriculture programmes. Start-up grants will be provided to farmers and agribusiness owners to have ready access to operating capital to restart their businesses. This request will allow UMCOR to quickly restart its ongoing programmes to mitigate against the disruption since August, 2008	600 conflict-affected small-holder farmer households in the villages of Tkviavi, Brotsleti, Megvrekisi, Tirdznisi, Avlevi, Rekha and Shindisi of Shida Kartli region (estimated 3,000 persons as direct beneficiaries).	<b>900,000</b>
Food Security	UNDP	B	GEO-08/A13 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Enhancing Capacity to Restore Agricultural Livelihoods for Vulnerable Households in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	To enhance local capacities for life sustaining initiatives in rural areas of the Shida Kartli region for returnees, resettled IDPs and local rural households: Enhancing capacities of local governments, business support organisations, private sector and education institutions in developing and providing agricultural extension services to the farmers; Building capacities for provision of vocational education and training in agriculture professions in the region; Seed agricultural inputs would be attached to increase the demand for such services from the farmers' side; Provision of temporary employment opportunities for the farming households in agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation activities (Cleaning and maintenance of irrigation canals and other facilities, cleaning of farm roads, rehabilitation of storage facilities, transformation of various types of land into arable, etc.); Enhancing Government's and private sectors' capacities in ensuring animal and plant health welfare through strengthening basic veterinary and plant protection service providers locally (both public and private). Support local governments in assessing the needs for value added opportunities for the small scale processing facilities in the region (in collaboration with other partners)	600 conflict-affected families and small-holder households (returnees, resettled IDPs and local communities in conflict-affected areas)	<b>500,000</b>

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Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Food Security	FAO	C	GEO-08/A03 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Agriculture Sector/Emergency Coordination &amp; Programme Support Unit</b>	Provide operational and technical support to coordinate agriculture-based livelihood support interventions targeting the most vulnerable conflict-affected families	Up to 50,000 conflict-affected families (250,000 persons) (returnees, IDPs, host families, conflict-affected families and other most vulnerable groups) and Food Security Cluster stakeholders	<b>550,000</b>
Health	Hellenicare	A	GEO-08/H17 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Primary Health Care initiative (PHCI) for the Affected Population</b>	<p>Extension of coverage area of PHC services through already operating medical mobile units including psychosocial support to IDPs in Collective Centres and other places, with referrals to the existing Hellenicare's Tbilisi medical centre, in close coordination with others partners</p> <p>Provision of diagnostic care, laboratory services, in-patient surgical assistance to IDPs in the existing Hellenicare medical centres (Tbilisi, Tsalka and Tsikhisjvari)</p>	About 15.000 displaced and conflict-affected populations in: Tbilisi; Bolnisi region (including Bolnisi town); Borjomi region (including Borjomi town); Dmanisi Region (including Dmanisi town); Gori and surroundings (including Gori town); Kvemo Kartli region; Rustavi region (including Rustavi town); Tianeti region (including Tianeti town); Tsalka region (including Tsalka town)	<b>135,000</b>
Health	IRD	A	GEO-08/H04 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Health Provision in Outlying Collective Centres</b>	Provision of PHC services through medical mobile units including psychosocial support to IDPs currently residing in host families, in peri-urban and rural areas of Gori (and host family members themselves if necessary), in close coordination with others partners; Additional support will be provided to collective centres if requested	Displaced and conflict-affected populations: Gori region (including Gori town); Imereti region; Zugdidi district (including Zugdidi town)	<b>200,000</b>
Health	UMCOR	A	GEO-08/H21 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Maternal and Child Health Nutrition</b>	Coordination and countrywide provision of Brest Milk Substitutes (BMS) for non-breastfed infants; Provision of special food for lactating women (micronutrients and milk powder)	Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide	<b>800,000</b>
Health	UNICEF	A	GEO-08/H02 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Support for Child and Maternal Feeding</b>	Ensure that the nutritional needs of the targeted IDPs are met in compliance with the internationally recognized principles through: Provision of traditional complementary and supplementary food supply for children under-two (2,294 children); Ongoing assessment of the nutrition status through monitoring and counselling on feeding practices; Advocacy and coordination of relevant food supply and distribution	Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide (pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under 5yy)	<b>680,000</b>

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Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Health	WHO	A	GEO-08/H06 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Strengthen Health Cluster Coordination and Information Management</b>	Work with the MoHLSA and health partners on agreed strategies and joint action to ensure that health gaps are filled through appropriate outreach operations and donor coordination: Analyse findings of joint needs assessments and other health information available to identify critical gaps in the health response of underserved areas to prevent overlaps in interventions; Prevent and reduce excess morbidity and mortality among the IDPs and host communities through improved disease surveillance system and health information management; Facilitate the introduction of WHO standards and guidelines and national health protocols among health stakeholders; Ensure sustainability of the humanitarian operation through strong partnership with the other sectors and support the development of early recovery and transition strategies linking relief, recovery and development assistance..	Displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide	<b>250,000</b>
Health	MERLIN	A	GEO-08/H09 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Emergency PHC and Psycho-social Support to Conflict-affected Population</b>	On-going assessment and identification of critical health needs and gaps to elaborate a response strategy (early health assessment baseline done in September 2008); Provision of comprehensive PHC services including psychosocial support to IDPs on evidence-based information; Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected general practitioners and nurses working in identified PHCs on early detection/diagnosis of mental health disorders management; Support local capacity on psychosocial interventions for vulnerable groups (elderly and children)	PHC providers: displaced and conflict-affected populations in Avnevi, Nikos, Ditsi, Kveshi, Akhrisi, Akhaldaba, Kheltubani, Didi Mejriskhevi, Zerti, Bebuki, Ruisi, Dirbi, Breti, Dzevera, Tirdznisi, Tkviavi, Plavi, Karalet'i, Mereti, Shinidisi	<b>300,000</b>
Health	OXFAM	B	GEO-08/H19 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Restore PHC Services of Displaced Populations Living in Conflict-Affected Areas</b>	Assessment of critical needs of PHC services; Renovation and refurbishment of five PHC facilities; Provision of basic medical equipment, including essential drugs and medical supplies; Provision of PHC services through medical mobile units in close coordination with others partners	About 10,000 displaced and conflict-affected populations in: Gori and surroundings (including Gori town); Shida Kartli region;	<b>300,000</b>
Health	UNFPA	B	GEO-08/H08 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Support and Increase Access and Restore Capacity (including emergency) of Reproductive Health (RH) Services in Conflict-affected Areas</b>	Extension of coverage area of RH Mobile Team in providing outreach RH services, including emergency services, prevention and basic response measures to cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) on the bases of already done assessment; Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected RH service providers on prevention and management of SGBV, including elaboration of the clinical service guidelines and protocols on management of SGBV cases, including sexual transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; Provision of RH equipment and supplies to restore RH service delivery capacity at the primary, secondary and specialized health care facilities; Support coordinating	Displaced and conflict-affected populations; Shida Kartli region	<b>230,000</b>

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
					efforts on humanitarian response activities related to RH and SGBV issues among all actors involved; Advocate population awareness and wide dissemination of public health messages on RH/RR and SGBV issues		
Health	WHO	C	GEO-08/H07 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Provision of Essential PHC and Public Health Services to IDPs</b>	Strengthen the provision of primary care services through integration of 250 IDP health professionals into Georgia's public health system; Provision of basic medical and other equipments to support PHC home care visits; Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected medical staff working in identified PHCs	PHC providers; displaced and conflict-affected populations countrywide	<b>200,000</b>
Health	IOM	C	GEO-08/H20 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Mental Health and Psycho-social Support to Conflict-affected Populations</b>	Comprehensive needs assessment of the mental and psychosocial needs of those affected by the conflict; Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected PHC providers, working in identified PHCs, on early detection/diagnosis of mental health disorders management and basic counselling; Mental health awareness-raising sessions for selected social workers, community leaders, religious leaders and other relevant actors	PHC providers, social workers, community leaders and others. Displaced and conflict-affected populations: Tbilisi; Akhalkalaki district; Gori and surroundings (including Gori town);	<b>150,000</b>
Health	WVI	C	(GEO-08/H12 <i>(Revised)</i> )	<b>Psycho-social Support for Georgian Communities (PSGC)</b>	Long-term coverage area of Help Desk service in the existing collective centres already operating to support psychosocial activities to IDPs; Capacity building/training sessions designed for selected PHC, providers, community members and families to identify early detection/diagnosis of mental health disorders management and basic counseling	PHC providers, families and others, 50,000 displaced and conflict-affected populations in: Tbilisi (including Tbilisi town and limited districts of Vake-Saburtalo, Gldani-Nadzaladevi); Imereti region; Kakheti region	<b>200,000</b>
Protection	UNHCR	A	GEO-08/P/HR/RL01 <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Enhancement and Provision of Protection to IDPs and Returnees</b>	Ensure protection needs are met through enhancement of the protection capacities of the Government of Georgia, NGOs and of other stakeholders as well as through systematic monitoring, registration, documentation, advocacy, legal support and referral to available social, legal and other services and assistance schemes and provision of such services for the most vulnerable. Community-based efforts to cope and address their problematic are enhanced	Newly displaced IDPs and returnees	<b>6,207,603</b>
Protection	UNICEF	A	GEO-08/MA01	<b>Awareness-raising on Mines, ERW and UXOs Amongst Children Affected by the Conflict</b>	Ensure that conflict-affected children are aware of not only the risks of UXO, ERW and mines but are encouraged to behave in a way that minimises the risks to their safety	Displaced and conflict-affected populations	<b>350,000</b>



**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Protection	IOM	B	GEO-08/P/HR/RL06 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Capacity Building of Government Officials in Registration of IDPs and Data Management: Mobile Teams for Host Family and IDPs in Remote Areas</b>	Ensure capacity building measures aimed at transferring knowledge and skills for the establishment and effective oversight of mobile registration teams consisting of staff of both agencies, and empower them to register and enter data in a consistent and transparent fashion	Officials of the Civil Registration Agency and the Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation. Displaced populations: IDPs in host family conditions and remote areas	<b>420,000</b>
Protection	UNFPA	B	GEO-08/P/HR/RL04 <i>(New)</i>	<b>UN Joint Project for Greater Gender Equality: Prevention of GBV and Support to its Victims</b>	To ensure that victims/survivors of GBV have access to quality protection, medical, and psycho-social services. To increase beneficiaries' awareness regarding GBV and trafficking in human beings	Displaced and conflict-affected women, men, and children	<b>250,000</b>
Protection	UNICEF	B	GEO-08/P/HR/RL02	<b>Psycho-Social Assistance to Children Affected by Conflict in Georgia</b>	Support the establishment of safe environments for children and women, including child friendly spaces, and integrate psychosocial support in child protection responses	Displaced and conflict-affected populations	<b>1,000,000</b>
Protection	UNDP & UNIFEM	C	GEO-08/P/HR/RL05A B <i>(New)</i>	<b>Strengthen Legal Support &amp; Human Rights For IDPs and Other Vulnerable Groups Such as Women and Girls Affected by the Conflict</b>	Restore provision of legal aid and counselling, prevention of human rights violations and ensure that crises response initiatives produce equality of results for IDPs, conflict-affected vulnerable groups such as women and girls	40,000 IDP and other conflict-affected women headed households, widows, single mothers and other vulnerable displaced and conflict-affected citizens, men and children	<b>480,000</b>
Protection	UNICEF	C	GEO-08/E01	<b>Promotion of Access to Quality Education for All Children</b>	To ensure that all children in conflict-affected areas have access to quality education; to restore a sense of normalcy for children to help overcome psychological and other forms of distress	Children and conflict-affected populations	<b>800,000</b>
Protection	OHCHR	C	GEO-08/P/HR/RL03 <i>(New)</i>	<b>OHCHR Southern Caucasus</b>	Strengthened national and local capacity to translate Georgia's obligations under international human rights instruments into effective regulations and policies to protect vulnerable groups; increased access of right-holders to justice and to international human rights protection mechanisms	Displaced and conflict-affected populations	<b>460,000</b>
Shelter & NFIs	ACF	A	GEO-08/S/NF23 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Humanitarian Aid for IDPs and Mitigation of Winter Conditions</b>	Distribution of clothes	500 families in Shida Kartli region	<b>150,000</b>
Shelter & NFIs	IOCC	A	GEO-08/S/NF24 <i>(New)</i>	<b>Distribution of Clothes to IDPs in Collective Centres in Tbilisi and Surrounding Areas, Shida Kartli Area and Returnees to the Conflict-affected Villages</b>	Provide clothes to displaced IDPs in collective centres in Tbilisi and surrounding areas, in Shida Kartli area and returnees to the conflict-affected area	1500 (375 families) IDPs in Tbilisi and surrounding area and 500 (125 families) IDPs in Shida Kartli area and returnees to conflict-affected villages in Didgori and Didube-Chugureti districts of Tbilisi; Shida Kartli, conflict-affected villages	<b>150,000</b>

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
Shelter & NFIs	IOM	A	GEO-08/S/NF18 <i>(New)</i>	Provision of Health and Education Facilities in Areas of Return	Install one fully equipped prefab-clinic and four multi-purpose units	1,600 IDP-households	266,000
Shelter & NFIs	IOM	A	GEO-08/S/NF25 <i>(New)</i>	Rapid-response Distribution of NFIs to Vulnerable IDP Communities	To directly provide vulnerable IDP communities with urgently needed NFIs; To conduct continuous needs assessment and react to most urgent needs	525 IDP families in those areas as established through Shelter Cluster coordination, including collective centres in Tbilisi and Shida Kartli region	617,688
Shelter & NFIs	IOM	A	GEO-08/S/NF19 <i>(New)</i>	Winterisation of 20 kindergartens in Tbilisi	Rehabilitation of CCs for temporary shelter and providing of equipment	1,500 IDPs	853,545
Shelter & NFIs	PU	A	GEO-08/S/NF26 <i>(New)</i>	Distribution of Vouchers for Warm Clothes in Gori	Selected vulnerable IDPs will receive vouchers to receive clothes of their need	1,000 IDP families in Gori	300,000
Shelter & NFIs	PU	A	GEO-08/S/NF27 <i>(New)</i>	Emergency Support to Conflict-affected Population in the Shida Kartli Area	To improve the living conditions of IDPs, returnees and most vulnerable conflict-affected population through NFI distributions (firewood, stove and winter clothes component) and winterisation	655 families (IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected population) in Shida Kartli region: 12 kindergartens in Gori; adjacent areas and surrounding villages	630,000
Shelter & NFIs	PU	A	GEO-08/S/NF28 <i>(New)</i>	Firewood Distribution	Distribution of firewood for six months to vulnerable households to ensure warm accommodation	3000 IDPs in Shida Kartli	540,000
Shelter & NFIs	UNHCR	A	GEO-08/S/NF29 <i>(New)</i>	Assistance to IDPs, Distribution of NFIs incl. Stoves and Fuel	To assist newly displaced with additional NFIs including stoves and firewood	48,000 newly displaced IDPs	5,072,847
Shelter & NFIs	UNHCR	A	GEO-08/S/NF04	Life-saving Support to Newly Displaced Persons to Meet Immediate Shelter, NFI and Domestic Needs	Cover gaps in the distribution of life saving non-food and domestic items and ensure adequate accommodation of newly-displaced persons in shelters	Newly displaced IDPs	10,754,440
Shelter & NFIs	UNHCR	A	GEO-08/S/NF22 <i>(New)</i>	Winterisation of Collective Centres, Durable Solutions for Newly Displaced Persons	To provide newly displaced with adequate accommodation during the winter period and, wherever feasible, for the long-term	48,000 newly displaced IDPs	22,913,387
Shelter & NFIs	IOM	B	GEO-08/S/NF17 <i>(New)</i>	Emergency Return Assistance	Providing shelter-repair kits to IDPs from Shida Kartli and the Akhgori District	300 households (approx. 1,000 persons)	186,585
Shelter & NFIs	OXFAM	B	GEO-08/S/NF20 <i>(New)</i>	Complementary WASH to Shelter Cluster Activities	Construction and repair of water- and sewage network for CCs outside Tbilisi	Up to 2,000 persons in regional municipalities	100,000
Shelter & NFIs	UN-HABITAT	C	GEO-08/S/NF21 <i>(New)</i>	Enforcing Housing, Land and Property Rights of IDPs	Technical assistance to ensure HLP for durable solutions	Conflict-affected population from 1992 and 2008	800,000
WASH	ACF	A	GEO-08/WS11 <i>(New)</i>	Emergency Distribution of Hygiene Kits to the Conflict-affected Population in the Shida-Kartli Region	To improve the hygiene conditions of 2,000 families living in the adjacent areas between Gori and Tskhinvali in Shida-Kartli Region	2,000 families	30,000

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

Cluster	Organisation	Cat.	Code	Title	Objectives	Beneficiaries	Budget
WASH	IRC	A	GEO-08/WS14 <i>(New)</i>	WASH-related Needs in Collective Centres and Other Areas of Displacement	The rehabilitation of water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure access to a sufficient quantity and quality of water and adequate and appropriate sanitation; To make improvements to existing water and sanitation facilities in tented camps; Hygiene promotion will target the specific high-risk practices conflict-affected populations face while in areas of displacement, and offer sustained support in mitigating those risks by fostering community initiative and action	5,000 direct beneficiaries (conflict-affected persons)	333,850
WASH	IRD	A	GEO-08/WS05 <i>(Revised)</i>	Provision of Emergency Water Supplies in Collective Centres and Conflict-affected Areas	Establishment of WASH committees in each collective centre; Setting up an on-call system to fix any larger repairs	20,000 IDP collective centre residents in Tbilisi	500,000
WASH	OXFAM	A	GEO-08/WS07 <i>(Revised)</i>	Emergency Water, Sanitation & Health in Collective Centres	Men, women and children in targeted collective centres have reduced suffering and vulnerability to public health threats	22,000 IDPs	360,000
WASH	UMCOR	A	GEO-08/WS16 <i>(New)</i>	Rehabilitation of Priority IDP Centres in Imereti, West Georgia	Rehabilitate water supply and sewage systems in eight IDP centres in Imereti Region; Arrange community laundry with appropriate equipment in eight IDP centres; Provide hygiene kits and potable water to eight IDP centres	900 IDPs	438,000
WASH	UNFPA	A	GEO-08/WS10	Family Dignity Kits for IDPs	To support the health and dignity of IDPs through the provision of basic personal hygiene items	10,000 conflict-affected family units with focus on single parents, pregnant and lactating women, and girls	265,050
WASH	UNICEF	A	GEO-08/WS01 <i>(Revised)</i>	Provision of Quality Water	Provision of clean water (water distribution, water pumps and taps) is available in collective centres and conflict area; provision of necessary inputs (family water kits: jerry cans, water purification tablets, soap, bucket & lid)	127,499 IDPs and conflict-affected populations	622,000
WASH	UNICEF	A	GEO-08/WS02 <i>(Revised)</i>	Distribution of Hygiene Kits for Conflict-affected Populations and Hygiene IEC	Distribution of hygiene kits until March 2009 and dissemination of basic messages on family and community hygiene, via written material and radio	50,000 IDPs and conflict-affected populations	400,000
WASH	UNICEF	A	GEO-08/WS04 <i>(Revised)</i>	Sanitation Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation of sanitation systems and disinfection in collective centres	50,000 IDPs	640,000
WASH	AIC	B	GEO-08/WS12 <i>(New)</i>	Community Action for Hygiene and Sanitation in Imereti and Guria Regions of west Georgia	To improve sanitary and hygiene conditions of IDPs	5,000 IDPs	70,000
WASH	IOCC	B	GEO-08/WS13 <i>(New)</i>	Promotion of Good Hygiene Through Distribution of Hygiene Kits and Educational Materials in Shida Kartli and Tbilisi	To provide hygiene kits and promote good hygiene practices through the distribution of educational materials; To mobilise IDPs in collective centres to ensure their participation in the management and maintenance of the water and sanitation facilities	4,000 IDPs (1,000 families)	220,000

**GEORGIA CRISIS FLASH APPEAL 2008: REVISION**

<b>Cluster</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Cat.</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>WASH</b>	IRD	<b>B</b>	<b>GEO-08/WS15</b> <i>(New)</i>	<b>Well Cleaning, Repair and Drilling</b>	To provide decontamination services or well repair/reconstruction/re-boring as required	7,000 returnees to the adjacent areas	<b>800,000</b>
<b>WASH</b>	UNICEF	<b>B</b>	<b>GEO-08/WS03</b> <i>(Revised)</i>	<b>Assessment, Surveillance, Coordination and Communication</b>	Assess and monitor the situation through support to an information system, surveillance and communication to inform and monitor an appropriate response	128,700 IDPs and conflict-affected populations	<b>120,000</b>

## ANNEX II. ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AIC	Abkhazintercont
ASF	African Swine Fever
BMS	Breast Milk Substitute
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (International)
CBO	Community-based Organisations
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	An ernational (NGO)
CLARITAS XXI	The Child's Rights Protection Association
CRA	Civil Registry Agency
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Office
EFSA	Emergency Food Security Assessment
EMERCOM	Emergencies and Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEL	Georgian Currency
HCG	Humanitarian Coordination Group
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IMC	International Medical Corps
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRA	Initial Rapid Assessment
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief Development
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
MC	Mercy Corps
MERLIN	Medical Emergency Relief International
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoES	Ministry of Education and Science
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoLHSA	Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs
MRA	Georgian Ministry of Refugees and Accommodation
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MTs	Metric tonnes
NCDC	National Centre for Disease Control
NCDCPH	National Centre for Disease Control and Public Health
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PHC	Primary health care
PHCI	Primary Health Care Initiative
PMA/WRA	U.S. State Department Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement
PSGC	Psycho-social Support for Georgian Communities
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PU	Première Urgence
RC	Resident Coordinator
RI	Relief International
SC	Save the Children
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease
UMCOR	The United Methodist Committee on Relief
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMAT	United Nations Mine Action Team
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
UXO	Unexploded ordnance
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WatSan	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International

## Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP)

The CAP is a tool for aid organisations to jointly plan, coordinate, implement and monitor their response to disasters and emergencies, and to appeal for funds together instead of competitively.

It is the forum for developing a strategic approach to humanitarian action, focusing on close cooperation between host governments, donors, NGOs, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, International Organization for Migration (IOM), and United Nations agencies. As such, it presents a snapshot of the situation and response plans, and is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- Strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- Resource mobilisation leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal;
- Coordinated programme implementation;
- Joint monitoring and evaluation;
- Revision, if necessary;
- Reporting on results.

The CHAP is the core of the CAP – a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region, including the following elements:

- A common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- An assessment of needs;
- Best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- A clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- Prioritised response plans, including a detailed mapping of projects to cover all needs;
- A framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the core of a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break out or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and in consultation with host Governments and donors, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Humanitarian Country Team. This team includes IASC members and standing invitees (UN agencies, the International Organisation for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR), but non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can also be included.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal document. The document is launched globally near the end of each year to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the Mid-Year Review, is presented to donors the following July.

Donors generally fund appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals listed in appeals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of appeal funding needs and worldwide donor contributions, and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

***In sum, the CAP is how aid agencies join forces to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.***

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